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T R E A T I S E
O F
A N T I E N T and P R E S E N T
G E O G R A P H Y.

Together with a

S E T T o f M A P S,
BOTH OF
Antient and Present G E O G R A P H Y,

Shewing the Difference between each, by bare
Inspection of the Maps, and design'd for the
Use of Young Students in the Universities.

By EDWARD WELLS, M. A. and Student of
Christ-Church, *Oxon.* Now D. D. and Rector
of *Cotesbach*, in *Leicestershire*.

*The Fourth Edition, with such Alterations and Additions,
as have been chiefly occasion'd by the Change of Affairs,
as to the Government of Countries, &c. since the Third
Edition.*

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THE P R E F A C E.



HE Particulars now requisite to be here taken Notice of, are only these two in general, viz. The special Design of this Treatise, with the Sett of Maps thereunto belonging; and the particular Alterations or Additions, that are made in this Fourth Edition.

As to the special Design of this Work, 'tis to be known, that the Persons, for whose sake it was undertaken, are chiefly Young Students at the Universities, who by the Course of their Studies being oblig'd to converse as much (if not more) with Old Authors as with New, it becomes here-upon requisite for them to have a considerable Insight into Antient as well as Present Geography.

The P R E F A C E.

And accordingly I have given them the distinct Limitations, principal Divisions, and more remarkable Cittie, &c. of the several Antient as well as Present Countries of the World.

Further, because it is of excellent Use, not only to be able to reckon up all the Antient and Present Countries, &c. by themselves, but also to know how they stand in relation one to the other; I have therefore throughout the whole Treatise first compar'd in general the Present Country or Countries treated of in each Chapter, with the respective Antient Country or Countries, which formerly took up the same extent of ground. After which I have proceeded particularly to enumerate the Principal Divisions of the said Present Countries, and then have done the like in reference to the Antient Countries; casting both sorts of Divisions (that they might lie under one view, and so be the better apprehended and remembred) into Tables, and placing moreover opposite to the Old Divisions, the New answering thereunto. To each Division, whether Old or New, I have added its chief or more remarkable Cities or Towns, adjoining to the Old ones, whereof there be any Remains yet extant, the Name whereby they are now call'd, if certainly known. The latter part of each Chapter is taken up with an account of the Remarkable Mountains, Rivers and Lakes; as also of the adjoining Seas, Gulfs, or Straits; all expressed both by their Antient and Present Denominations, as often as they are different, and might be obtain'd with any Certainty.

Again,

The P R E F A C E.

Again, whereas there were several things, which could not be inserted into their respective Chapters, without interrupting and perplexing the aforemention'd Method, and yet seem'd too material to be wholly omitted; I have therefore chosen to subjoin them to the said Chapters by way of Notes.

The aforemention'd Expedients for rendering the Parallel Part of Geography easy to the Apprehensions of Young Students, were all I could call to mind, that were capable of being made use of in the Treatise. But that which most highly contributes to this Purpose, is the Sett of Maps, wherein the Parallelism or Agreement (and consequently Disagreement) of Old and New Geography is represented in the most natural manner to the Eye it self; the Old and New Countries being exactly drawn alike as to the Latitude, Longitude, and (excepting some few Differences, which have here and there happen'd in process of Time) their Shape in respect of their Coasts, &c. So that the meanest Capacity may easily perceive the Difference of Old and New Geography, by barely inspecting and comparing correspondent Maps.

Now that an entire Sett of Maps, both of Ancient and Present Geography, contriv'd after the Method already describ'd, had been before publish'd; as it was what I never heard of, when I first undertook this Work, so have I not since met with any Information to the contrary. The only

The P R E F A C E.

Maps, wherein there seems to have been made any Attempt this way, are those of Brietius; but (besides the Smallness of them, which renders them in a manner useless, and their being incompleat, as containing only the Description of Europe) the Likeness in Extent, Shape, &c. between the correspondent Old and New Countries is not carefully observ'd: so that this Author seems not to have design'd his Maps, so much as his Treatise, for shewing the Parallela veteris & novæ Geographiæ, which is the Title he gives his Work; or if he did, not to have well adapted them to the Use of young Beginners. As for other Maps of Old and New Geography that are extant, they being done by different Hands, (the former sort by Ortelius, Blancard, &c. the latter by Vischar, Wit, Sanson;) hence they are drawn very different in all Respects, according to the various Calculations and Informations followed by the several Designers, insomuch that it often proves very difficult, if possible, for a Young Student to find out thereby, what Antient and Present Places answer one to the other. I have not taken particular notice of the Maps inserted into some Editions of Cluver's Introduction, as not being design'd by the Author himself, but added since by others, who have taken no farther pains, than to have the Old Maps copied from Ortelius's, and the New from some of the aforemention'd Maps.

As for what was the genuine Work of Cluver himself (I mean his Introduction to Old and New Geography, as it was first published, without that
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The P R E F A C E.

vast Heap of Notes since added to it) it is in the main very well fitted to the Use of Beginners in the Study of Geography, the Author having in my Opinion shewn a great deal of Judgment, in making choice of what was material to be inserted into an Introduction, and what was not so. But then the Method he has made use of throughout his whole Treatise is (I think) very liable to Exception, and capable of being altered for the better. To instance in two of the chief Particulars relating thereunto. The first whereof is, that he constantly proceeds so far as to lay down the particular Divisions of the Old Countries, and to refer them (as he goes along) to the respective Divisions of the Present Countries answering thereunto, before ever he hath given the Reader any distinct Idea of the said Present Divisions by acquainting him with their Number and Situation; whereas it appears much more natural, and consequently more easy for the Young Student's Apprehension, in the first place to be inform'd what be the Divisions of the Present Countries, and how these are situated; and then what Divisions of corresponding Old Countries answer thereunto. The other Particular is, that the Divisions are not cast into Tables, for want of which a great deal of Trouble is occasion'd in several Respects. There are some others, but these already mention'd, are the most considerable Particulars, wherein I have thought it requisite to differ from this Author as to his Method.

As for the rest that have written of Old and
New

The P R E F A C E.

New Geography, I think there is no need to take notice here of any of their Works, as either being Dictionaries, or else so long as not to be fit for the Perusal of a Young Student. Thus what is publish'd by Brietius, although it goes not beyond the Description of Europe, yet takes up three Volumes in Quarto; and Dr. Heylin's Cosmography is still much larger, making a very bulky Volume in Folio. However the Foundation of Geography, being once laid, the Books last mention'd are of good Use by way of Superstructure, especially the latter, as being a Treasury containing together with Geography, a pleasant Variety of other useful Learning.

There are two Particulars more which highly deserve to be taken notice of in reference to this Work: One whereof is, that herein an account is given of the Sacred or Bible-Geography, and that with respect to the several Alterations made in the Geography of the Holy Land and Parts adjoining, during the Times of the Old and New Testament, and in comparing the different Geography of the Holy Land in relation to the two aforesaid different Periods of Time, I have (as near as I could) imitated the Method observed by me in comparing the Antient and Present Common Geography, by shewing what Correspondency the Geographical Divisions of the Holy Land mentioned in the New Testament have to the Old Divisions mention'd in the Old Testament: So that by perusing the three Maps which contain the Bible-Geography, and the Chapter which treats of the same, the Young Student

The P R E F A C E.

Student may easily attain to a good insight into the Geographical Part of the Sacred History.

The other Particular is, that in this Work the Longitude of Places is accommodated to the Meridian of London, which though it cost me a great deal of Pains, and was the most considerable Difficulty to be struggled with, that attended the whole Enterprize; yet I was very willing to undergo the Drugery of it (for such Calculations have but Little of Pleasure in them) on account of two signal Advantages, which I knew would thence arise to the Young Students of this Science within our Nation. One whereof is, that by this means the very Notion of the Longitude is better adapted and render'd more easy to their Apprehensions. For to tell a Young Student, that the Longitude of a Place is its distance from the Pike of Teneriff or Isle of Fer, or the like, is not a whit more edifying to him, than to tell him, it is the distance of a Place from the First Meridian; the Pike of Teneriff and the Isle of Fer (and any other such like foreign and remote place) being in all probability as much Unknown to him at his first Entrance upon these Studies, as what is termed or called the first Meridian. Whereas there being (I believe I may venture to say) none of All our Youth, but who some way or other are well enough acquainted with London, or at least what London is, by the time they are fit to enter on these Studies; hence they very readily apprehend, what is meant by the Longitude of a Place, when they are told, that 'tis nothing else but its Distance from Lon-

The P R E F A C E.

London Eastward or Westward. The other Advantage is, that hereby is taken away the Trouble of Adjusting Longitudes, reckon'd from other Meridians to the Meridian of London. For in perusing other Maps, before our Young Students can have the Longitude of any Place from London, and by consequence a just and clear Apprehension of the distance of the said Place from themselves; they must add or subtract (as Occasion requires) the Longitudinal Difference between London and the First Meridian of such other Maps they make use of (viz. Pike of Teneriff in the Maps of Vischar, Wit, &c. and the Isle of Fer in the Maps of Sanson, &c.) But now this trouble is wholly saved them by the Maps belonging to this Treatise, forasmuch as they shew them at the very first view the Longitude of Places from London by the Degrees affixed at Top and Bottom.

And now I am upon the Subject of Longitude, before I dismiss it, I judge it convenient further to advertise the Reader, that I have added a short Account of the Method of taking Longitudes, and also Latitudes, in favour of those who have a Genius to the Mathematical Sciences. After which follows a Table of those Places, whose Latitudes and Longitudes may be most relied upon. And there is an Account given of the great Alterations (from other Maps) made in the Maps hereunto belonging, according to the Latest Discoveries and most Accurate Observations in respect to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places.

Last

The P R E F A C E.

Last of all, there is added at the very End of this Treatise an Index, by means whereof the said Treatise is render'd capable of performing in great measure the part of a Geographical Dictionary. For any Geographical Name being found in the Index, the Number affixed thereunto refers to the Page, and so to the Chapter, whence may be learnt whether it be the name of a Country, or City, River, Mountain, &c. and if it be an Antient name, what is the Present name thereof, if Certainly known, or the Place it self be yet Extant; as also what General Division of the Earth, as Continent, Country, or Kingdom, &c. and what more particular Division of the said Country or Kingdom, as Province, Country or Shire, &c. the Place so named belongs to; and lastly, if the Place be remarkable by reason of any Historical Circumstance, a short Account is given of it in the Index it self.

I must now take the Freedom further to observe, that what may possibly be looked on at first sight as Defects in this Work, will ('tis thought) be found to deserve a Better Name, after that the several Particulars have been as maturely considered of by others, as they have been by me. Thus it may perhaps be thought at first a Deficiency, because there is mention made in Ch. I. of the Equator, Meridian, and other Parts of the Sphere, without giving their Definitions. But it is to be remembered, that this Treatise is design'd for Young Students at the Universities, who are to be suppos'd to proceed

The P R E F A C E.

proceed regularly in the Course of their Studies, and consequently to have gone thro' the Doctrine of the Sphere (so far at least as is common to Geography with Astronomy) before they enter upon Geography in particular. Certain I am, that as the Method of learning Sciences in their Natural order, as they depend one on the other, is the best way to make Proficiency therein; so the contrary Method is inconvenient on several Accounts, and therefore ought to be discourag'd by making no Allowances for it, and by giving no Assistance which may contribute thereunto. Again, upon the first View it may be imagin'd, that there are not Towns, &c. enough inserted into the Maps and Treatise, and that there is too scanty an Account given of the remote Parts of the Earth. But there will be Reason (I suppose) to entertain other Thoughts, when it has been consider'd, that one way of rendering this Work the more beneficial to Young Students, was by separating to their Hands what was first requisite to be known by them from what was not; and therefore by inserting into it only the chief and more remarkable Cities, Towns, Rivers, and the like, namely those of the first or second Rank; and by taking notice of no more of the remote Parts of the World, than could be relied on with some tolerable Certainty. In short the Maps as well as the Treatise were design'd, not so much to be turn'd to upon occasion, as to be in a manner learnt; and therefore it was judg'd proper to let nothing have a Place either in the one or the other, but what should deserve likewise a constant Place in the Memory.

These

The P R E F A C E.

These are the several Particulars, which are most material to be taken notice of here in reference to the Design of this Work; for to mention every minute Circumstance, which tends to render it more beneficial to Young Students, would be too tedious.

It remains therefore, only to take Notice of the Alterations or Additions made in this Fourth Edition. And they are chiefly such as have been occasion'd by the Change of Affairs as to the Government of Countries or Towns, either by War and Conquest, or other Political Transactions (which have an Influence on Geography) since the Third Edition of this Treatise was Published. Such is the Change as to the Sovereignty of the two Isles of Sicily and Sardinia; and the Conquests made by the late Czar of Muscovy from the Swedes in Europe, and from the Persians in Asia.



T H E



THE CONTENTS.

Chap. I. Of Latitude, Longitude, and other Geographical Terms.	Page 1
Chap. II. Of the General Divisions of the Terraqueous Globe, and more especially of the Old Continent.	13
Chap. III. Of Antient and Present Europe in General.	17
Chap. IV. Of Antient and Present Spain with Portugal.	21
Chap. V. Of Antient Gaul and Present France, with the Netherlands, Lorrain, Switzerland and Savoy.	27
Chap. VI. Of the British Isles.	40
Chap. VII. Of Antient Germany, Rhætia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, together with Present Germany and Bohemia	56
Chap. VIII. Of Antient and Present Italy.	66
Chap. IX. Of Present Turkey in Europe, and Antient Greece, Thrace, Mæsia and Illyricum.	77
Chap. X. Of Antient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europæa, and Present Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Poland and Little Tartary.	86
Chap. XI. Of Present Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muscovy; together with Antient Scandinavia, Fennia, &c.	93
Chap. XII. Of Antient and Present Asia in General.	102
	Chap.

The C O N T E N T S.

Chap. XIII. Of Antient Scythia, India, Persis, Media, Parthia, &c. together with Present Tartary, India or the East Indies, Persia, China, &c.	105
Chap. XIV. Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, A- rabia, &c. together with Present Turkey in Asia, and Arabia.	113
Chap. XV. Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.	119
Chap. XVI. Of Antient and Present Africk.	140
Chap. XVII. Of America or the West Indies.	147
Chap. XVIII. Of the Unknown Continents, &c.	153
A Catalogue of Archbischopricks and Bishopricks.	155
A Catalogue of Universities.	164
The Methods of finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.	170
A Table of those Places, whose Latitude and Longitude may be most relied upon, together with an account of the Alter- ations made in these Maps from other Maps in reference to the Latitude and Longitude of Places.	175
An Index of the several Places mention'd in this Treatise, with a short Account of what is most remarkable concern- ing them.	182



An



An Explanation of the chief or most useful Abbreviations in this Treatise.

B. Bishoprick or Bishop.	O. Old.
C. Cape, and in Germany Circle.	R. River.
D. Duchy.	S. South or Southward, and sometimes Sinus.
E. East or Eastward.	W. West or Westward.
G. Gulf.	A. B. Archbishopricks.
I. Isle or <i>Insula</i> .	Ch. T. Chief or Remarkable Cities and Towns.
K. Kingdom.	Co. Country or County.
L. Lake or <i>Lacus</i> .	El. Electorate.
M. Mountains or <i>Mons</i> , and also <i>Mare</i> .	Pal. Palatinate.
N. North or Northward, and sometimes New.	Prov. Province.

Degr. or d. or ($^{\circ}$) Degrees.

Min. or m. or ($'$) Minutes.

(†) This mark adjoin'd to the Name of any Place, shews, that the said Place is only a Village, or of no Note, or not in being Now, tho' mention'd for some other Reason.





A
T R E A T I S E
O F
A N T I E N T and P R E S E N T
G E O G R A P H Y.

C H A P. I.

Of LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, and other GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.



EOGRAPHY (*a*) is a Description of the Terraqueous Globe, shewing more especially the Situation of Countries, and their several Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places.

The Situation of Places is determin'd as to North and South by their *Latitude*, as to East and West by their *Longitude*: For

(*a*) Geography, according to the Etymology and strict Signification of the Word, denotes no more than the Description of the Earth only, in which sense it is to be understood as often as it is opposed to Hydrography, which imports the Description of the Water or Sea: But because both Earth and Sea are generally considered by Geographers as they make up one Globe, called the *Terraqueous Globe*; hence the Description of both, is most frequently comprehended under the Name of Geography. In either sense Geography differs from Cosmography (or the Description of the Universe) as a Part from the Whole; from Chorography and Topography (that is, the Description of a particular Country, or Place) as the Whole from a greater and lesser Part.

B

The

The *Latitude* of a Place is its distance (measured upon its Meridian) from the Equator either toward the North-Pole, and then 'tis called *Northern Latitude*; or toward the South-Pole, and then 'tis called *Southern Latitude*. And because each Pole is distant from the Equator but 90 Degrees, hence the greatest *Latitude* any Place can have, doth not exceed that number of Degrees.

The *Longitude* of a Place is its distance (measured upon the Equator, or some Parallel to it) from the first Meridian (which may be taken at pleasure (b), and in the Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of *London*) either Eastward, and then 'tis term'd *Eastern Longitude*; or Westward, and then 'tis term'd *Western Longitude* (c). And because the Meridian of any Place (as of *London*) divides the Globe (whose whole Circumference is reckon'd 360 Degrees) into two equal Parts, called Hemispheres, the one Eastern, the other Western; hence the greatest *Longitude* a Place can have, is that of $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = 180$ Degrees.

(b) *Ptolemy* placed his first Meridian about a Degree Westward of the Fortunate Islands, which are supposed to be those called now the *Canary Islands*. One of which is *Teneriff*, remarkable for a very high Mountain called the Pike of *Teneriff*, where the first Meridian is placed in most *Dutch Maps*; as in *Sanson's Maps*, it is on the West part of the Isle *Fer*, another of the *Canary Isles*; and in some among the *Azore Isles*; in others among the Isles of *Cape Verde*, &c. And such Maps as differ only in placing their first Meridians may be easily reconciled, by adding the Difference of the first Meridians to the lesser *Longitude*, or subtracting it from the greater. But if this being done, the Maps compared do not yet agree, then they differ not only in fixing their first Meridians, but also in their Distances of Places from them.

(c) *Longitude* has been generally reckon'd by Geographers from the first Meridian Eastward, quite round the Globe; but since every Meridian divides the Globe into an East and West Hemisphere, hence it is more natural, and less tedious to reckon *Longitude* both Eastward and Westward to 180 Degrees, or half round the Globe. Which Method has therefore of late Years prevailed.

In order to find the Degrees of *Latitude* and *Longitude* in Maps, it is to be known, that the four Sides of a Map usually represent the four Quarters of the World; and which Quarter is represented by each Side, is shewn, either by affixing the Name of the Quarter, or else by placing in some convenient Part of the Map the Figure (in the Margin) called the *Compass*, with a Flower-de-Luce pointing to the North Pole. For the North side being known, the others are known of course, the South side being directly opposite, the East side on the right Hand, and the West side on the left Hand.



This being premised, forasmuch as *Latitude* respects the Situation of a Place Northward or Southward, *Longitude* Eastward or Westward, hence the Degrees of *Latitude* are set down in Maps (on the East and West sides) running from North to South; and the Degrees of *Longitude* (on the North and South sides) running from East to West. And for the more readily discovering what Degree of *Latitude* or *Longitude* any Place belongs to, there are usually drawn Circles or Lines from the Degrees of *Latitude* or *Longitude* on one side to the Degrees of *Latitude* or *Longitude* on the other side; of which, one sort is called *Parallels* or *Circles of Latitude*, the other *Meridians* or *Circles of Longitude*.

If the Degrees of {*Latitude*} increase from the {*South*} side to the {*North*} side of the Map, all the Places therein contain'd lie in {*North Latitude*; } {*East Longitude*; } if on the contrary, in {*Southern Latitude:*} {*Western Longitude:*} If some increase {*North-*} wards, some {*South-*} wards, then the Places lie partly in {*Northern Latitude*} {*Eastern Longitude*} partly

partly in {Southern *Latitude*, } accordingly as they are situated with respect to that Line, from which the Degrees begin to increase on each hand: For that Line represents the {Equator, } and such Places as stand on it in the Map, do lie under the {Equator, } First Meridian, and consequently have no {Latitude. } Longitude.

Farther, because the *Latitude* of Places is measured upon their Meridians, which are all of them great Circles, hence all Degrees of *Latitude* are equal in extent one to the other, each being commonly esteem'd proportional to 60 Geometrical or *Italian* Miles, or (which is still the same, allowing 5000 English Feet to a Mile) 60 English Miles (d). Ac-

(d) In order to remove some Confusion which may arise from reading different English Treatises of Geography, it may not be unuseful to observe, that there are two sorts of English Miles mentioned in them, one consisting of 5180 English Feet, which may be called the Statute or Civil Mile, being that in common use; the other consisting exactly of 5000 English Feet, which may be call'd a Geometrical English Mile; because five English Feet being commonly esteemed equal to a Geometrical Pace, of which 1000 make a Geometrical Mile, hence an English Mile consisting of 5000 English Feet, is the same with a Geometrical or *Italian* Mile, whereof 60 are commonly reckon'd proportional to a Degree. According to which Supposition the Circumference of the Earth will be 21600 Miles; this being the Product of 60 multiplied into 360, the number of Degrees in a Circle. Now as to the Miles affix'd to the Scale in the Maps, the upper Miles are to be understood of the English Geometrical Mile, the lower of the Civil or Statute Mile. And then Norwood's Proportion of 69 Statute Miles, will be much the same with Picart's Proportion of 73 Geometrical Miles. It seems material only to observe farther, that 60 Geometrical Miles are esteem'd equal (and consequently a Degree is proportional) to 15 German Miles, 25 common French Leagues, 480 Greek Stadia, 16 Persian Parasangs, 12, or as others, eight Egyptian Schæni.

cording to which Proportion one Minute (*i.e.* 60th part of a Degree) will be exactly equal to one such Mile. Which being known, 'tis obvious, that the *Latitude* of any Place is turn'd into such Miles by multiplying the whole Degrees of *Latitude* by 60, and adding the number of Minutes to the Product. Thus the *Latitude* of London is found to be 51 Degrees 32 Minutes, therefore its distance in Miles from the Equator is ($51 \times 60 + 32 =$) 3092 Miles.

But because the *Longitude* of Places is measured not only on the Equator, but also on its Parallels, which continually decrease toward the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 Degrees; hence the Degrees of *Longitude* are *not equal in extent* every where one to another, and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the same sort of Miles, as the Parallels (on which they are measured) are more or less distant from the Equator, according to the following TABLE.

	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>		<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>
Equator	0	60	00		22	55	36
Parallel	1	59	56		23	55	12
	2	59	54		24	54	48
	3	59	52		25	54	24
	4	59	50		26	54	00
	5	59	46		27	53	28
	6	59	40		28	53	00
	7	59	37		29	52	28
	8	59	24		30	51	56
	9	59	10		31	51	24
	10	59	00		32	50	52
	11	58	52		33	50	20
	12	58	40		34	49	44
	13	58	28		35	49	08
	14	58	12		36	48	32
	15	58	00		37	47	56
	16	57	40		38	47	16
	17	57	20		39	46	36
	18	57	04		40	46	00
	19	56	44		41	45	16
	20	56	24		42	44	36
	21	56	00		43	43	52

<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>
44	43	08	68	22	32
45	42	24	69	21	32
46	41	40	70	20	32
47	41	00	71	19	32
48	40	08	72	18	32
49	39	20	73	17	32
50	38	32	74	16	32
51	37	44	75	15	32
52	37	00	76	14	32
53	36	08	77	13	32
54	35	26	78	12	32
55	34	24	79	11	28
56	33	32	80	10	24
57	32	40	81	09	20
58	31	48	82	08	20
59	31	00	83	07	20
60	30	00	84	06	12
61	29	04	85	05	12
62	28	08	86	04	12
63	27	12	87	03	12
64	26	16	88	02	04
65	25	20	89	01	04
66	24	24	90	00	00
67	23	28			

'Tis obvious, that by this Table, the *Longitude* of a Place (its *Latitude* being also known) may be turn'd into Miles by multiplying the Degrees of *Longitude* given, into the number of Miles proportional to one Degree in the *Latitude* given. Thus the *Longitude* of *Buda* being 20 Degrees, and its *Latitude* near 48, at which distance from the Equator one Degree of *Longitude* is esteem'd equal to 40 Miles 8 Minutes, or 60th parts of a Mile; therefore its distance from the first Meridian is ($40 \text{ Miles} \times 20 + 8 \text{ Minutes} \times 20 =$) $802 + \frac{2}{3}$ Miles.

Again, on account of the aforemention'd *Equality* in extent between all Degrees of *Latitude* (but *Inequality* in extent between Degrees of *Longitude*) it comes to pass that the *distance in Miles* of any two Places, howsoever situated in a Map, may be found by

by applying the Distance taken with a pair of Compasses to the Degrees of *Latitude* (but not of *Longitude*, except on the Equator) appertaining to the same Map, and by allowing 60 Miles for each Degree. And by this Method may easily be supplied the Shortness or entire Defect of a Scale of Miles; forasmuch as such a Scale is nothing else, but the Extent of more or less Degrees of *Latitude* (or *Longitude* measured on the Equator) with their proportional number of Miles put to them. Thus in the Map of present *Europe*, the distance from *London* to *Stockholm* being taken with a pair of Compasses and applied to the Degrees of *Latitude*, 'twill appear that these two Cities are distant somewhat above (14 Degrees, i. e.) 840 Miles.

Whether 60 *Italian Miles* do exactly answer to a Degree of a great Circle, hath been much question'd of latter Years; and such as have made more accurate Enquiries into the Matter, do indeed all agree in rejecting the aforementioned Proportion, as not allowing Miles enough; yet since they are not so fortunate as to agree likewise in assigning any other Proportion (one allowing $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, another 73, a third $82\frac{1}{2}$, which Diversity seems to be occasion'd by the want of Exactness in the Methods made use of by them, in order to find out and ascertain the Proportion sought) and since we are assur'd by an (e) experienced Seaman of the best Note, that the Proportion of 60 *Italian Miles* to a Degree of a great Circle is not so ill stated, but that it doth serve well enough for regulating Sea Calculations, and is therefore still made use of by Seamen; for these Reasons I have chosen to make use also of the same Proportion rather than any other, and shall here subjoyn a short Table, wherewith Degrees of *Latitude*, and also *Longitude*, measured on the Equa-

(e) See Captain Dampier's Voyages, Vol. I. pag. 288, 289, 290.

tor, may be reduced into Miles, according to the aforesaid Proportion, only by Addition.

Degrees of a great Circle	Italian or Geometrical Miles.	Degrees of a great Circle	Italian or Geometrical Miles.
1	60	10	600
2	120	20	1200
3	180	30	1800
4	240	40	2400
5	300	50	3000
6	360	60	3600
7	420	70	4200
8	480	80	4800
9	540	90	5400

Degrees of a great Circle Italian or Geometrical Miles.

100	6000
200	12000
300	18000

For instance, Let it be propos'd to reduce 279 Degrees into Miles ; the foregoing Table shews, that

200	12000
70	4200
9	540
Therefore 279	16740

In like manner it will be found, that the whole Circumference of the Earth (forasmuch as it answers to the whole number of Degrees that are counted in a great Circle, that is, to 360 Degrees) is equal to 21600 Miles. For by the foregoing Table it appears, that

300	18000
60	3600
Therefore 360	21600

Moreover, 'tis to be observ'd, that the diurnal Motion of the Sun being from East to West (at least according to the vulgar Opinion) and consequently the Sun coming sooner or later to the Meridians of Places,

Places, as they lie more East or West; hence the difference in Time between any two Places may be found by knowing their difference in Longitude, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of East and West: (but not so by knowing their difference in Latitude, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of North and South, which of it self makes no difference in Time.) For the difference in Longitude may be turn'd into difference in Time, by allowing an Hour to every 15 Degrees, and four Minutes of an Hour for every single Degree. Thus Vienna in Germany lying East of London 17 Degrees, the Time of Day there precedes the Time of Day at London by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Whereas Cape Verde lying West of London about 17 Degrees, the Time of Day at London precedes the Time of Day at Cape Verde, by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Wherefore when 'tis 12 a Clock at Vienna, 'tis but 10 a Clock 52 Minutes at London, and but 9 a Clock 44 Minutes at Cape Verde.

Lastly, In respect of Longitude and Latitude, the Inhabitants of the Earth are distinguish'd into the Periæci, Antæci, and Antipodes. The Periæci are such as dwell in the same Latitude, but directly opposite Longitude: The Antæci are such as dwell in the same Longitude, and equal Latitude, but one North of the Equator, and the other South: The Antipodes have both Longitude and Latitude diametrically opposite to each other.

And thus much for Longitude and Latitude; besides which the Situation of Places is frequently described in the Writings of antient Geographers by their Zones and Climates.

The Earth is divided in respect of the various Degrees of Heat and Cold into five Zones, viz. two Frigid, two Temperate, and one Torrid. The Torrid lies between the two Tropicks; the two Temperate between the two Tropicks and Polar Circles; the two Frigid

Frigid between the Polar Circles and the Poles. The Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are called *Ascii*, because the Noon-Sun being some time exactly over their Heads, they have no Noon-shade on either side of them; the same are called *Amphiscii*, because the Noon-shade falls some time of the Year North of them, sometimes South. The Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroscii*, having their Noon-shade only on one side of them, North or South, throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the Frigid Zone are called *Periscii*, because some Time of the Year their Shadow hath a Circular Motion in 24 Hours, the Sun not setting to them within that space, but continuing above their Horizon for one, two, &c. or six Months together, according as they are farther or nearer to the Pole.

The Earth is divided in respect of the various Quantity of the longest Day into *Climates*. A *Climate* is a space of Earth, whose longest Day exceeds the longest Day of the precedent Climate by Half an Hour. And whereas the Antients reckon'd but seven (f) Climates on each side of the Equator, viz. to 50 Degrees 30' *Latitude*, there are now reckon'd twenty four, even up to the Polar Circles, according to the following Table, wherein the Degrees of *Latitude* shew the

(f) The Antients began to reckon their seven Climates not from the Equator it self, but at the distance of 12 Degrees 45 Minutes from it, and impos'd Names upon the Northern Climes from the more remarkable Place through which the middle of the Climate ran: Thus the first Northern Climate was called *dia Μεγάνης*, second *dia Σύνης*, third *dia Ἀλιξανδρίας*, fourth *dia Ρόδων*, fifth *dia Παιώνης*, sixth *dia Βαρκετίνης*, seventh *dia Πιταίων ορέων*: The Southern Climates lying on the other side of the Equator, opposite against the Northern, took their Names from them, the Preposition *από* being prefixed: Thus the first Southern Climate was called *από dia Μεγάνης*, second *από dia Σύνης*, &c.

Ends (g) of the Climates they are set opposite to, and consequently the Beginnings of the Climates immediately following. Thus the first Climate beginning at the Equator, ends at 8 Degrees 25 Minutes *Latitude*, where the second Climate begins, and ends at 16 Degrees 25 Minutes *Latitude*, &c.

Quantity of Latitude. Longest Day.				Quantity of Latitude. Longest Day.			
Clim.	Hour.	Min.	Deg. Min.	Clim.	Hour.	Min.	Deg. Min.
0	12	00	00 00	13	18	30	59 58
1	12	30	08 25	14	19	00	61 18
2	13	00	16 25	15	19	30	62 25
3	13	30	23 50	16	20	00	63 22
4	14	00	30 20	17	20	30	64 06
5	14	30	36 28	18	21	00	64 49
6	15	00	41 22	19	21	30	65 21
7	15	30	45 29	20	22	00	65 47
8	16	00	49 01	21	22	30	66 06
9	16	30	51 58	22	23	00	66 20
10	17	00	54 27	23	23	30	66 28
11	17	30	56 37	24	24	00	66 21
12	18	00	58 29				

In the Frigid Zone the Continuance of Day-light increases by Months thus :

Month	I					
	Deg. Min.	Deg.				
Lat.	67 15	69 30	73 20	78 20	84 10	90

(g) Each Climate was supposed by the Antients to be bounded at the beginning and ending with a Line or Circle Parallel to the Equator, and a third Parallel to pass through the Middle (not in reference to Quantity of Space but Time) of the Climate, which last divided the Climate into two unequal Parts, called also Parallels, the latter exceeding the former by a Quarter of an Hour. And this Remark will prevent that Confusion, which is apt otherwise to arise upon finding some Geographers to attribute three, others but two Parallels to a Climate, whereas the former are to be understood of the three Parallel Circles or Lines, the latter of the two Spaces included within them. The Parallels are omitted in the Table of Climates for brevity-sake, they being of little use in Geography, and to be known only for the understanding some ancient Writers.

It is apparent, that by the foregoing Table the Quantity of the longest Day in any Place may be very nearly known, its *Latitude* being given: For Example, the *Latitude* of *Madrid* being 40 Degrees 10 Minutes, it appears by the Table that it lies within the sixth Climate, and that the Quantity of its longest Day is very near fifteen Hours: Whereas *Stockholm* lying in the *Latitude* of 59 Degree 30 Minutes, is contain'd within the 13th Climate, and its longest Day is very near 18 Hours and a Half.

It now remains to explain some Terms given to the different Parts of *Land* and *Water*.

A *Continent* is a vast continued space of *Land*, containing many Countries and Kingdoms, and consequently not easily discernible to be surrounded with the *Sea*. It is also called the *Main* or *Firm Land*.

An *Island* is a smaller Tract of *Land*, which more plainly appears to lie (in *Salo*, that is) in the *Sea*.

A *Cbersonese*, or *Peninsula*, is a Part of *Land* which is almost an *Island*, being encompassed with the *Sea*; but where 'tis joyn'd to the *Continent* by some narrow Neck of *Land*, called an *Isthmus*.

A *Promontory*, or *Cape*, is a Mountain, or some considerable Eminence (*Prominens*, i. e.) shooting out into the *Sea*. If the *Land* shooting out be level, or hath no considerable rising, it is called a *Point*.

All the vast Collection or Body of Salt Water is in general called *Sea*, which Name is also promiscuously applied to any of its following Parts.

The *Ocean* is the wide open Part of the *Sea*, lying without the *Land*.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the *Sea*, receiv'd as it were into the Bosom of the Earth; whence 'tis called by the Latins *Sinus*, and by the Greeks Κέλπος: Lesser Gulfs are term'd *Creeks*, *Bays*, or *Roads*.

A *Streight* is a narrow Part of the *Sea*, pent up for the most part between two Promontories, and joyning some Gulph to the *Ocean*.

A *Lake*

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water, which hath no Communication with the Sea, but by some River or subterraneous Passages. A *Morass* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at least may be drained.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Valleys*, &c. as also (the Terms of fresh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, &c. they are too well known to need Explanation.

C H A P. II.

Of the general Divisions of the TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE, more especially of the OLD CONTINENT.

THE Terraqueous Globe is made up of two general Parts, the *Earth* or *Land*, *Terra*, and *Sea* or *Water*, *Aqua*. I shall begin with the Description of the latter, as encompassing and bounding the former.

It was distinguished by the Antients, according to the four Quarters of the World, into the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Oceans. And although the same Distinction might still serve, yet another Continent, besides that antiently known, having been since discover'd, which is so situated, that the old Western Ocean is its Eastern Ocean, and on the contrary; hence to avoid Ambiguity, it seems more commodious to call the Sea lying between the Western Coast of the Old Continent, and the Eastern Coast of the New Continent, by the Name of the *Atlantick* Ocean, the same being taken from the famous Mount *Atlas* on the Western Shore of *Africk*, and given by the Antients themselves to as much as they knew of the Western Ocean; and in like manner to call the Sea lying between the Eastern Coast of the Old Continent and the Western Coast of the New Continent, by the Name either of the *Pacifick* Ocean,

Ocean, (in respect of the Calmnes continually observed by Seamen (*b*) in great Part of it) or of the Indian Ocean, forasmuch as it lies between the *East* and *West Indies*.

Now as it would be a very great Help and Ease both in writing and reading Voyages, to have the Extent of the four general Seas, as they stand now discover'd, universally settled and agreed on; so it might easily be done, by assigning to the Northern and Southern Oceans, all the Extent from their respective Poles to some certain (suppose 43) Degree of their respective *Latitude*, quite round the Globe, and all the intermediate Space to the *Atlantick* and *Pacifick* Oceans, in their respective Situations.

I mention the Parallel of 43 Degrees, because near that Degree in North *Latitude* lies *Cape Finister*, called antiently *Artabrum*, or *Nerium Promontorium*, and made by *Ptolemy* the middle Boundary between the Northern and *Atlantick* Oceans, as the Eastern Promontory near the Mouth of the *Persian Gulf* seems to have been between the Southern and Eastern Oceans; whereas it being formerly unknown how far the Sea extended, not only to the North-East, but also to the South-West, no determin'd Boundaries were antiently assign'd between the North and East, or South and West Oceans.

Each Ocean, or general Sea, (as formerly, so now) is distinguish'd into lesser Seas or Gulfs, &c. by several Denominations, taken (for the most part) from Countries lying upon them. For which reason their Situation will be most easily learnt from the Situation of their adjacent Countries; as also what is remarkable of them, will be more commodiously taken notice of, in the Description of the said Countries.

(*b*) Namely, from 30 to about 4 Degrees South *Latitude*, and from the *American* Shore Westward indefinitely, according to Capt. *Damier*, Vol. I. p. 94.

THE Earth, the other Part of the Terraqueous Globe, may be divided into four Parts, two whereof are known, the one antiently, lying Eastward in respect of our Hemisphere, called therefore the *Eastern or Old Continent*: The other lately, lying Westward, and from thence called the *Western or New Continent*: The two remaining Parts being but little discover'd are said to be unknown, and from their particular Situation, one is called the *Northern*, the other the *Southern unknown Continent*.

I shall in the first Place treat of the *Eastern or Old Continent*, the Division whereof into three Parts has been (i) generally receiv'd from the earliest Times

(i) Of those Antients that were not pleased with the Division of the *Old Continent* into three Parts, some divided it only into two, others into four. Of the former there were three different Opinions, some making *Africk* a Part of *Asia* (as may be seen, *Plin. l. 3. c. 1.* and *Silius Italicus, l. 3.*) others comprehending it under *Europe* (as in *Salust de bello Jugurthino*, and *Lucan, Pharsal. 9.*) whilst a third sort thought it more natural (by taking as is probable the *Mediterranean Sea*, and *Mount Taurus*, or some other Line drawn from the Eastern Extremity of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the utmost Parts Eastward of the known World, for a middle Boundary, thereby) to divide the *Old Continent* into a Northern Part, which they called *Europe*, and a Southern Part, which they called *Asia*; See *Varro, l. 1. de re rustica*, who there fathers this Opinion upon *Eratosthenes*.

Among those that would have the *Old Continent* divided into four Parts, there were also two different Opinions, some making them to be *Europe, Asia, Africk, and Egypt*; others reckoning *Greece* as a distinct Part instead of *Egypt*. The former Opinion is taken notice of by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, without citing any antient Authors for it: But it seems to be very much favoured by *Pliny, l. 5. c. 9.* where he separates *Egypt* from *Asia* by the *Ostium Peluicum* of the *Nile*, and from *Africk* by the *Ostium Canopicum*. The latter Opinion is gathered out of *Herodotus* in his *Melpomene*, where he separates *Creta* (a Part of *Greece*) from *Europe*; but more evidently from *Aristotle, l. 7. Republ.* who there distinguisheth the *Greeks* both from the *Europeans* and *Asiaticks*.

There are some other Divisions taken notice of by *Brietus, Part I. l. 5. c. 5.* but they cannot be so properly esteem'd Distinctions of the old World it self, as of its Inhabitants or People; which were primarily distinguish'd into *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, the latter being again distinguish'd into *Scytha* Northwards, *Indi* Eastwards, *Ethiopes* Southwards, and *Celsi* Westwards.

of Antiquity mention'd by heathen Authors, it being in all probability made, as soon as the Antients came to have a competent Knowledge of the Course of the *Mediterranean* and *Red Seas*, by the Interflux of which two, Nature hath given sufficient Directions for such a Tripartition.

As to the Names of *Europe*, *Asia*, *Lybia*, or *Africk*, given to the three Parts of the *Old Continent*, there is not enough left us in the Writings of the Antients, for to make a tolerable Conjecture concerning the true Etymology or Occasion of them. Only there seems to be some Reason to think, that each Name was originally given but to some small Portion of that vast Tract of Land, to the whole of which it hath been since extended by Degrees.

And here it may not be unuseful to observe, that whereas *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africk*, may now a days most properly be look'd on as making one *Continent*, the Antients esteem'd them as three distinct *Continents*, giving to all three consider'd together, the Name of *World*; forasmuch as all they knew of the *World*, comprehended no more, than what they knew of these three, (k) which was much less than what now goes under the same Names, and scarce a fourth Part of what is at present known of the whole *World*, as may be best seen and understood by comparing the antient and present Maps of the *Terraqueous Globe*.

And thus much for the general Divisions of the *Terraqueous Globe*, as also of the *Old Continent*; I now proceed to a more particular Description of the three Parts of the latter, beginning with that Part which is called *Europe*.

(k) He that would be more particularly satisfied in reference to this Matter, let him consult pag. XXXIII, &c. and pag. LXI. of the Introductory Discourse containing the History of Navigation, &c. at the Beginning of Vol. I. of Voyages and Travels, lately printed for J. Churchill in Pater-Noster-Row.

C H A P. III.

Of ANTIENT and PRESENT EUROPE in
general.

E UROPE is as to its Extent the least, as to its Situation the North-West part of the Old Continent, and is bounded Northward with the Northern Ocean; Westward partly with the Northern, and partly with the Atlantick Oceans; Southward with the Atlantick Ocean, Strait of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Gaditanum*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, by which it is parted from *Africk*; as it is Eastward from *Asia* by the *Archipelago* or *Mare Ægæum*, Strait of the *Dardanells* or *Hellespontus*, Sea of *Marmora* or *Propontis*, Strait of *Constantinople* or *Bosphorus Thracicus*, Black Sea or *Pontus Euxinus*, Strait of *Caffa* or *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, Sea of *Zabach* or *Palus Meotis*, the River *Don* or *Tanaïs*, which last from its Mouth to its Rising (supposed to be at the Bottom of the *Riphean Mountains*) was antiently esteem'd the upper part of the Eastern Boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*. But larger Discoveries having been since made of those Countries, the Eastern Boundary there seems now most naturally to be made up partly by the River *Don*, partly by the River *Wolga*, and partly by the River *Oby*, as may be more easily apprehended by looking upon the Map of present *Europe* than by a multitude of Words.

The European Continent (for the more easily carrying in Mind its several Countries, whether present or antient, and their respective Situations in gross) may be (*l*) distinguished into three general Parts, *viz.*

I. Northern

(*l*) In distributing the antient Countries of *Europe* into the three general Divisions above-mention'd, an Accommodation of the old Geography to the present (as much as might be) was peculiarly aim'd at.

I. Northern Europe containing,

At present	{ Denmark Norway Sweden Muscovy	Chief Towns	Copenhagen.
			Christiana (m).
			Stockholm.
			Moscow.
Antiently	{ Cimbrica Chersonesus, a part of Old Germany. Cadanonia insula, with the adjoyning Isles. Scandinavia Feningia	suppos'd to be two large Islands.	
			Part of Sarmatia Europaea.

at. Whereas if antient *Europe* be consider'd absolutely without any respect to the present, the Distribution of its Countries may be made more agreeable to the Knowledge the Antients had of it (which wanted very much of extending so far Northwards as is now known) by affigning to North *Europe* all the Countries North of the *Danube*, viz. *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, and *Old Germania*, together with the suppos'd Islands of *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*; to Middle *Europe*, *Mæsia*, *Thracia*, *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhæcia*, and *Old Gallia*; to South *Europe*, *Iberia*, *Italia*, and *Grecia*.

Farther, each of these old Countries being (at least 'till subdued by the Romans) inhabited by several independent Nations or People, hence there was not in each of them, some one Capital City of the Whole, but as many Capitals as there were People. Now as an Enumeration of all the Capitals in each Country, properly appertains to the particular Description of that Country; so 'tis very difficult, if not impossible, to affign with any Certainty, what one was (or might be here justly esteem'd) the Chief or Principal of all the Capitals in each Country. For these Reasons it is, that the antient Countries have not each a Capital City set down by them in this Chapter (as the present have) save only *Old Greece* and *Italy*, *Athens* and *Lacedemon*, being without all Controversy (if not the Capital, yet) the most celebrated Cities of the former, and *Rome* the Capital not only of the latter, but of all the Roman Empire. As for the other Places in the Map of Antient *Europe*, they are to be look'd on only as one or more of the most remarkable Cities or Towns in their respective Countries, set down as Room would admit, or Ornament did seem to require.

(m) *Dronthem* was the Seat of the Antient Kings of *Norway*, and therefore is still reckon'd by some as the Capital of that Kingdom, (which occasion'd its being inserted as such into the Map of present *Europe*) but it being now so decay'd as to be little better than a Village, hence *Christiana*, or *Oplo*, is look'd on as the Capital Town, forasmuch as this is the Place where the Sovereign Council of the Nation is held, and the usual Residence of the Viceroy; though others esteem *Bergen* for the Capital upon account of its Trading and Largeness.

2. Middle Europe, comprehending

At Present	Little Tartary	Ch. T.	Caffa, Baccasar.
	Poland		Cracow and Warsaw.
	Walachia		Jazy.
	Moldavia		Targovisco.
	Transylvania		Hermanstat.
	Hungary		Buda.
	Germany		Vienna.
	Netherlands		Amsterdam, Hague.
	{ Dutch Austrian		Brussells.
	France		Paris.
	Switzerland		Basil and Geneva.
Antiently	The rest of <i>Sarmatia Europea</i> .		
	Dacia, Part of <i>Pannonia</i>		
	<i>Germania</i> except the <i>Cimbrica Chersonesus</i> .		
	<i>Noricum, Vindelicia, Rhæcia</i> .		
	<i>Celtogalatia or Gallia Transalpina</i>		

3. Southern Europe including

At Present	Portugal	Chief Towns	Lisbon.
	Spain		Madrid.
	Italy		Rome.
	Turky		Constantinople.
Antiently	<i>Iberia</i> (otherwise called <i>Celtiberia</i>) or Old Spain.		
	<i>Italia</i> , Chief Town, <i>Roma</i> .		
	<i>Illyricum, Moesia, Thracia</i> , and the rest of <i>Pannonia</i> .		
	<i>Gracia</i> , Chief Town, <i>Athena</i> and <i>Lacedamon</i> or <i>Sparta</i> .		

Which of the Antient and Present Countries of *Europe* answer the one to the other, may be best learn'd by comparing the Maps of Antient and Present *Europe*, and shall be more fully taken notice of in the particular Description of the several Countries.

Of the European Islands, the chief and most considerable are,

In the North- ern O- cean.	Iceland, Chief Towns, Skalholt and Hola, suppos'd by some to be the <i>Thule</i> of the Antients.
	Great Britain, antiently <i>Albion</i> , Chief Town, London.
	Ireland, antiently <i>Ierne</i> , or <i>Hibernia</i> , Chief Town, Dublin.

In the Baltic Sea, Zealand, antiently *Codanonia*, Chief Town, Copenhagen.

In the Medi- ter- ranean Sea.	Sardinia <i>Sardinia</i> Corsica <i>Corsica</i> Sicily <i>Sicilia</i> Candie (antiently <i>Creta</i>)	Chief Towns	Cagliari. Bastia Palermo. Candia.
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The most remarkable Peninsula's in *Europe* are the *Morea*, formerly called *Peloponnesus*; that of *Little Tartary*, formerly *Taurica Chersonesus*; and *Jutland* or *Old Cimbrica Chersonesus*. The three Isthmus's, by which the afore-mention'd Peninsula's are joyn'd to the Continent, are the most observable of their kind in *Europe*; and the most celebrated of them is that which belongs to the *Morea*, called the Isthmus of *Corinth*.

The most remarkable Mountains are the *Pyrenean*, which divide *France* from *Spain*; the *Alpes* between *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*; the *Appennine Mountains* along the midst of *Italy*; *Crapack* between *Poland* and *Hungary*; the *Dofrine* between *Norway* and *Sweden*. To these may be added the Volcano's or Burning Mountains, viz. *Gibel* or *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Soma* or *Vesuvius* in *Italy*, and *Hecla* in *Iceland*.

The most famous Capes are, the North Cape in *Norway*, Cape *Scagen* in *Denmark*, Cape *Finister* in *Spain*, Cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*, and Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*. To which may be added the *Lizzard Point* in *England*.

The most observable Straits are those of the *Sound*, between *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweedens*; of *Dover*, between *England* and *France*; of *Messina*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; of the *Dardanelles* or *Hellespont*; as also that of *Constantinople*, and that of *Caffa*, the former being very famous among the Antients under the Name of *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the latter under the Name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, and both (together with the *Helle-spont*) lying between *Europe* and *Asia*. But the Straits of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Herculeum*, between *Spain* and *Africk*, both antiently was, and still is, the most celebrated of all, insomuch that it is commonly called by way of Eminency (n) *The Straits*.

The Chief Gulf is that of *Venice*, formerly called *Sinus Adriaticus*; to which may be added *Sinus Corinthiacus* or *Gulf of Lepanto*, and *Sinus Salaminius* or *Gulf of Engia*, very much spoken of by Greek Writers.

(n) It was in like manner called by the Greeks ἡ πορθμός.

The principal Lakes are, that of *Ladoga* and of *Onega* in *Muscovy*, of *Geneva* between *Switzerland* and *Savoy*, of *Constance* in *Germany*, of *Como* together with the Lake *Maggiore* and Lake *Guarda* in *Italy*.

The most remarkable Rivers are, the *Wolga* and *Dwina* in *Muscovy*; the *Don* or *Tanaïs* in Little *Tartary*; the *Nieper* (or *Borysthenes*) and the *Weyssel* in *Poland*; the *Danube*, *Rhine* and *Elbe*, with the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Thames* and *Severn* in *England*; the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rosne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Ebro* and *Taio* (or *Tagus*) in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Ancient and Present SPAIN with PORTUGAL.

ALL that large Tract of Land, which takes up the most South-West part of *Europe*, and resembles a Peninsula, being encompassed by the Sea, excepting some part of it to the North-East, was called by the Greeks most commonly *Iberia*, (and by some of them, to distinguish it from *Iberia* in *Asia*, *Celtiberia*) by the Latins most commonly *Hispania*. Under which last Denomination, somewhat differently varied according to the several Dialects of the Modern Languages, the whole foremention'd Country was comprehended, 'till *Portugal* was erected into a distinct Kingdom from that of *Spain*. Since which time the Name of *Spain* is generally restrain'd to denote no more than what continues under the Spanish Monarchy or the Present Kingdom of *Spain*, which therefore shall be spoken of separately in the first Place.

Present *Spain* is bounded Northward by the Sea of *Biscay* a part of the Main Ocean; Westward by another part of the Main Ocean and by *Portugal*; Southward by the Main Ocean again, the Straits of *Gibraltar*

and the *Mediterranean Sea*; Eastward likewise by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and to the North-East by the *Pyrrenean Mountains*, whereby 'tis joyn'd to *France*, and so to the rest of the European Continent.

It may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, the Northern and Southern.

The Northern Part of *Spain* contains eight Provinces, *viz.*

On the Sea of Biscay	Gallicia Asturia Biscay	Ch. T.	St. Jago de Compostella, Corunna, or the Groyne. Oviedo, Santillana, Llanes. Bilboa, St. Sebastian, Fontarabia.
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Along the Pyre- nean Mountains from Biscay to the Mediter. Sea	Navarre Arragon Catalonia	Ch. T.	Pampelun, Estella, Olite. Saragosa, Tarragon, Balbastro. Barcelona, Gironne, Tarragon
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In the Inland S. of Biscay and W. of Aragon	Leon Old Castile	Ch. T.	Leon, Salamanca, Astorga. Burgos, Valladolid, Segovia.
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The Southern Part of *Spain* contains five (*o*) Provinces, *viz.*

In the Inland S. of Old Castile	New Castile	Ch. T.	MADRID, Toledo. Alcala de Henares, Badajos.
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Upon the Me- diterranean Sea	Valencia Murcia Granada Andalusia	Ch. T.	Valencia, Alicant. Murcia, Cartagena. Granada, Malaga, Almeria. Sevill, Corduba.
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Portugal is situated between *Gallicia* to the North; *Leon*, the two *Castiles*, and *Andalusia* to the East; and the Atlantick Ocean to the South and West.

It is divided into Two general Parts, *Portugal* strictly taken to the North, and *Algarve* to the South.

(*o*) *Eſtremaſdura*, which was wont to be reckon'd a distinct Province of Present *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now laid partly to Old and partly to New *Castile*.

Portugal strictly taken contains five Provinces, viz.

On the Atlantick Ocean, the Province	Entre-Minho-Duro or between Minius and Durius.	Ch. T.	Braga, Porto, Viana.
	Beira		Coimbra, Aveiro, Lamego
	Eftremadura		LISBON, St. Ubes.
	Alentaio, or beyond Tagus		Evora, Portalegre, Elvas.
	In the Inland towards Spain { Tra-los Montes or beyond the Mountains }	Ch. T.	Draganza, Miranda, Villa Real.

Algarve is divided into two Countries, both lying on the Atlantick Ocean, viz.

The Country of { Tavira } Chief Towns { Tavira, Faro. }
Lagos { Lagos, Silves. }

THE Divisions of Present *Spain* and *Portugal* being laid down, next follow the Divisions of *Iberia* (p) or Antient *Spain*, which was distinguish'd by the Romans, either into two general Parts, viz. *Citerior* and *Ulterior*, (these, as all other Provinces of the like Denominations, being so called upon account of their Situation in respect of *Rome*) or else into three, viz. *Tarragonensis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitanica*. Of which the former was the same with *Citerior*, and the two latter made up *Ulterior*.

Hispania Tarragonensis was so named from its principal City *Tarraco*, now *Tarragona*, on the Sea Coast, and was divided from *Bætica* by a Line drawn from another Maritime Town *Murgis*, now *Almeria*, to that part of the River *Anas* (or *Guadiana*) where *Cividad Real* now stands; as it was from *Lusitania* by a Line continu'd from the Town last mention'd, to that part of the River *Durius* where *Sentica* (now *Zamora*) stands, and

(p) Another Name given to Antient *Spain* was *Hesperia*, common to it with *Italy*. Upon which account for distinction-sake, *Spain* was term'd *Hesperia Ultima*, as being the most West of the two.

afterwards by the River *Durius* itself quite to the Ocean. So that this Province comprehended not only very nigh all the North part of Present *Spain*, excepting the West parts of *Leon* and Old *Castile*; but also a considerable Tract of the South part of Present *Spain*, viz. all *Valencia*, and *Murcia*, and the Eastern parts of *Granada*, *Andalusia*, and New *Castile*; together with as much of the Provinces of *Entre-Minho-Duro* and of *Tra-los-Montes* in *Portugal*, as lies North of the River *Durius* or *Duro*.

The Chief People of this Province were

In E. Castiles and Aragon.	<i>Celtiberi</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Segobriga Segorbe.</i>
In Navarre	<i>Vascones</i>		<i>Pompelon Pampelun.</i>
In Biscay	<i>Cantabri</i>		<i>Juliobrigia Val de Viece</i> †, <i>Flaviobriga Bilbao.</i>
In Asturia and N. Leon	<i>Astures</i>		<i>Asturica Astorga.</i>
In Gallicia	<i>Lucenses</i>		<i>Lucus Augusti Lugo.</i>
In Entre- Minh. and Tralos-M.	<i>Bracarii</i>		<i>Bracara Augusta Braga.</i>
In Old Castile	<i>Vaccari</i>		<i>Brigantia Braganza.</i>
In New Castile	<i>Carpetani</i>		<i>Pallantia Palencia.</i>
			<i>Toletum Toledo, Complutum Alcala de Henares.</i>

Besides the Towns already mention'd, there were in this Province these remarkable, viz. *Cæsarea Augusta Saragoza*, *Numantia Garan* † nigh *Soria*, *Carthago nova Cartagena*, *Saguntus Morvedro*.

Hispania Bætica (q) was so nam'd from the River *Bætis*, running through the midst of it, and was divided from *Lusitania* by the River *Anas*, from *Tarragonensis* as hath been already said. So that it comprehended of the Southern part of Present *Spain* the two Provinces, *Granada* and *Andalusia*, all but some little part of them

(q) This Province is called by *Strabo*, *Interior*, and in *Goltzius's Inscriptions*, *Superior*; as the other Province is by the former, *Exterior*, in the latter, *Inferior*. By *Stephanus* one is called *Major*, the other *Minor*. In respect of these Provinces it is that *Hispania* is frequently us'd in the Plural.

Eastwards ; as also as much of New Castile as lies South of the River *Guadiana*, together with some small part of the Province *Alentaio* in *Portugal* lying East of the *Guadiana*.

Its People were

In Gra- nada and Andalusia	To the E.	<i>Turduli</i>	{	C.T.	<i>Corduba</i> <i>Cordova</i> , <i>Il-</i> <i>liberis</i> <i>Granada</i> .
	To the S.	<i>Pæni</i>			<i>Calpe</i> <i>Gibraltar</i> .
	To the W.	<i>Turdetani</i> partly, <i>Celtici</i> partly.			<i>Hispalis</i> <i>Sevil</i> , <i>Tartes-</i> <i>sus</i> †, <i>Aſigi</i> <i>Ecija</i> .

As much of this Province, as was included between the two Rivers *Bætis* and *Anas*, was by a peculiar Name called *Bæturia*.

Lusitania was so called from its principal Inhabitants the *Lusitani*. 'Tis obvious, from what hath been already said, which were its Bounds, and that it comprehended (besides the West parts of *Leon* and the two *Castiles* in Present *Spain*) as much of *Portugal* as lies between the River *Guadiana* and *Duro*, i. e. very nigh all of it. Upon which account it is, that *Portugal* is even now-a-days generally styled *Lusitania* by Latin Writers.

Its People were these, viz.

In Beira, Estrema-	{	<i>Lusitani</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Augusta</i> <i>Emerita</i> <i>Merida</i> ,	
dura and Arent with W. Castiles				<i>Olyſſipo</i> <i>Lisbon</i> , <i>Pax</i> <i>Augusta</i> <i>Badajos</i> .	
In Tralos - Montes	{	<i>Vettones</i>		<i>Salmantica</i> <i>Salamanca</i> .	
and West Leon				<i>Cætobrix</i> <i>Setuval</i> .	
In Alentaio and S.	{	<i>Celtici</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Pax Julia</i> <i>Beja</i> .	
Estremadura					
In Algarve and S.	{	<i>Turdetani</i>	Ch. T.		
Alentaio					

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of (besides the *Pyrenees* already mention'd) are the *Sierra d'Aſturias*, called by *Pliny*, *Juga Aſturm*, which over-spread *Biscay*, *Aſturia*, and *Gallicia*; *Sierra Morina* (called by

by Cæsar, *Saltus Castulonensis*, and by Ptolemy, *Mons Marianus*) in New Castile and Andalusia; *Sierra Novada*, or the Mountains of Alpujaras (called *Mons Illipulus* by Ptolemy, and *Orospeda* by Strabo) in Granada.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ebro* or *Iberus*, *Guadalquivir* or *Bætis*, *Guadiana* or *Anas*, *Taio* or *Tagus*, *Duro* or *Durius*, *Minho* or *Minius*. The first falls into the Mediterranean Sea, the rest into the Atlantick Ocean. Again, the two former belong only to Present Spain, the others both to Present Spain and Portugal, forasmuch as they rise in Spain, but fall into the Ocean, either in Portugal, or between it and Spain.

The Sea that washes Spain and Portugal, is either the Main Ocean or the Mediterranean. That part of the former, which lies on the Northern Coast of Spain, is called at present the Sea of Biscay, from the adjacent Province of Biscay, as it was formerly called *Mare Cantabricum*, from the *Cantabri*, the antient Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province. The Strait, which joyneth the Ocean and the Mediterranean, is now-a-days called the Strait of Gibraltar, from a Town of that Name lying at the East end of it in Andalusia. This Town has a good Harbour and is well fortify'd, and is one of those important Places for the securing of our Commerce in the Mediterranean Sea, which Spain by the late Treaty of Utrecht, was oblig'd to yield up to Great-Britain. The adjoyning Strait, which takes its Present Name from this Town of Gibraltar, was antiently called *Fretum Gaditanum*, from the Isle of Gades, now Cadiz, lying not far from it in the West Ocean; as also *Fretum Herculeum* (r) from some fabulous Stories

(r) This Strait had several other Denominations, as *Fretum Columnarum*, in respect of Hercules's Pillars, said to be erected on each side of it; *Fretum Ibericum* or *Hispanicum*, in respect of the adjoyning Country; *Fretum Oceani*, and *Limen Maris Interni*, as being the Inlet of the Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea, and the middle Boundary between them, the former being called *Mare Externum*, the latter *Mare Internum*, in respect of their Situation without or within this Strait, or (which is much the same) Hercules's Pillars, or the Main Land.

of Hercules. The *Mare Ibericum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, which washes the South and East Coasts of *Spain*, called now in like manner the *Spanish Sea*, tho' this Name is sometimes extended also to any part of the Ocean lying on any other part of *Spain*.

Besides the very small but celebrated Isle of *Cadiz* already spoken of, which hath a famous City and Port of the same Name, (both Isle and City being called by the Latines *Cades*, by the Greeks *Gadira*,) there are remarkable in the *Mediterranean Sea* these three Isles, opposite to the Provinces of *Catalonia* and *Valencia* in Present *Spain*, viz. Isle of *Majorca*, Chief Towns *Majorca* and *Alcudia*; Isle of *Minorca*, Chief Towns *Maon* and *Cittadella*; and Isle of *Ivica*, Chief Town *Ivica*. The two former were antiently called *Insulae Baleares* or *Gymnesiae*, the one *Major*, the other *Minor*, from whence their Modern Names are taken; the last was the *Ebusus* of the Antients, reckon'd one of the two *Insulae Pityusae*, the other being that formerly nam'd *Ophiusa*, now *Formentera*. All these Isles, as they lie near to, so did they likewise belong to *Spain* before the late Treaty of *Utrecht*; whereby the Isle of *Minorca* was yielded to *Great-Britain*, as being of great Importance to the securing of our Commerce in the *Mediterranean Sea*, not only on the account of the Situation of the Isle in general; but also on account of the excellent Port of *Maon* or *Mabon*, esteem'd one of the best Ports in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

CHAP. V.

Of Antient GAUL and Present FRANCE, with the NETHERLANDS, LORRAIN, SWITZERLAND and SAVOY.

TO the North of *Spain* lay Old *Gaul*, called by the Greeks *Galatia*, and by some of them *Celtogalatia*, to distinguish it from the Asiatick *Galatia*; by the Romans

mans *Gallia*, and sometimes *Gallia* (s) *Transalpina*, by way of Distinction from *Gallia* (t) *Cisalpina* in *Italy*. It took up all the Extent of Ground between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the *Pyrenean Mountains*. Within which Compass is now comprehended *France*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, with great part of *Switzerland*, of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*.

FRANCE is bounded on the North with the English Channel and the *Netherlands*; on the East with *Lorrain*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and the *Alpes*, which parts it from *Italy*; on the South with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and *Pyrenean Mountains*; on the West with the Main Ocean.

It may be distinguish'd into three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, each comprehending four general (u) Governments.

The North part of *France* comprehends the four Governments of

Picardy on { High } Ch. T. { Amiens, Guise, St. Quintin, Peronne.
the Chann. { Low } Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville.

Norman- } High C. T. { Rouen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Havre de
dy on the } Grace, Evreux, Lisieux.
Channel } Low Ch. T. { Caen, Bayeux, Coutances, Carentan, Cher-
burg, Auranches, Alençon, Sees.

(s) So called, as lying in respect of *Rome*, *trans Alpes*, beyond the *Alps*.

(t) So called, as lying *cis Alpes*, or on the same side of the *Alps* as *Rome* doth.

(u) The Division of *France* into twelve general Governments, was made in the Year 1614, and tho' it continued but some few Months in Civil Use among the French, yet it has been ever since retain'd by most Geographers, as consisting of a few Members, and therefore the more easy to be remember'd. At present *France* with its Conquests is divided into 37 Military Governments, whereof there are to the North 12, viz. The Government of *Paris*, *Isle of France*, *Normandy*, *Havre de Grace*, *Picardy* and *Artois*, *Dunkirk*, *Flanders*, *Champagne*, *Mets* and *Verdun*, *Toul*, *de la Sarre*, and *Alsace*; in the Middle 15, viz. *Franche* or *Burgundy* County, *Burgundy* Duchy, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Marche*, *Berry*, *Orleanois*, *Tourrain*, *Main* and *Perche*, *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, *Saumur*, *Poitou*, *Aunis* and *Pays Brouageais*, *Santonge* and *Angoumois*; to the South 10, viz. *Guienne*, *Limosin*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Roussillon*, *Foix*, *Low Navarre* and *Bearn*.

Isle of } Ch. T. { PARIS, Laon, Soissons, Beauvais, Senlis, Pon-
France } toise, Melun, with the Royal Seats of Versailles,
Marli, and Fountainbleau.

Champagne { High } Ch. T. { Rheimes, Chalons sur Marne, Sedan.
E. of the Isle { Low } Troyes, Sens, Langres.
of France { Brie } Meaux, Provins.

The Middle Part of *France* contains the four Govern-
ments of

Bretagne } on the Ch. T. { High { Rennes, Brieux, S. Malo, Nantes, Dol.
Ocean } Low { Breft, S. Pol de Leon, Vannes, Port-Louis.

Orleanois } most of it C.T. { Orleans, Blois ; Mans and Meyenne in Main ;
inland, E. and S. of Bretagne } C.T. { Nogent in Perche, Chartres in La Beauce ;
Tours in Tourain, Poictiers in Poictou, An-
giers in Anjou ; Vendome, Nevers, Angou-
lesme ; Bourges in Berry, Rochel in Aunis.

Burgogne { Burgundy proper { C.T. { Dijon, Auxerre, Semur, Chaalon sur
E of Orl. and S. of Chaalon { Bresse } Soane, Autun, Charolls, Mascon.
Bourg en Bresse, Belley, Trevaux.

Lionnois } E. of Orl. { Chief Towns { Lions, Beaujeau, Bourbon ; Feurs in
S. of Burg } Forez ; Clermont and S. Flour in
Avergne ; Gueret in Marche.

The South part of *France* contains the four Govern-
ments of

Guienne on the Ocean divided into { Guienne North-wards { C.T. { Bourdeaux ; Rhodes in Rovergne ; Ca-
hors, Montauban in Quercy ; Santes in Santonge ; Periguez in Parigort ; Limoges in Limosin ; Bazas, Agen.
Gascoigne South-wards { C.T. { Aire, Dax, Albert in Pays des Landes ; Condom ; Aux in Armagnac, Lom-
bes in Cominges, Tarbes in Bigorre, Pau and Oleron in Bearn, S. Palais in Low Navarre, Bayonne in Labourd.

Languedoc on the Mediterranean Sea, { High { C.T. { Toulouse, Alby, Foix, S. Papoul.
Low { Cevennes } Narbon, Beziers, Montpellier Nif-
mes.
Puy, Viviers, Mende.

Dauphiny { High } Ch. T. { Grenoble, Gap, Embrun, Briançon.
Low } Vienne, Valence, Montelimart, Die.
Provence

Provence $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Low} \\ \text{on the Me-} \\ \text{diter Sea} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. T. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aix, Arles, Toulon, Marseille, Antibbe,} \\ \text{Grace.} \\ \text{Sisteron, Apt, Forcalquier and Digne.} \end{array} \right\}$

Within this Province lies the Principality of *Orange*, Chief Town *Orange*, restor'd to our late King *William* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, but upon his Death seiz'd again by the French, and by the late Treaty of *Utrecht*, yielded up for ever to *France*, by the King of *Prussia*, in Behalf of Himself and the Heirs of the late Prince of *Nassau-Friesland*. Also within *Provence* lies the County of *Venaissin*, together with the City of *Avignon* belonging to the Pope.

To the aforesaid twelve Governments may be added the

French Conquest, viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Roussillon South of Languedoc, Chief T. Perpignan.} \\ \text{Burgogne or Franche Compte, East of Burgundy} \\ \text{Duchy, Chief Towns, Besançon, Dole.} \\ \text{Alsace, N. E. of Franche Compte, Chief T. Strasburg.} \\ \text{Artois, North of Picardy, Chief T. Arras, S. Omers.} \end{array} \right\}$

Of these Conquests *Alsace* did belong to the Emperor, the other three to the King of *Spain*, but now they belong in a manner wholly to the French, notwithstanding which *Alsace* is still reckon'd as a part of *Germany*, *Artois* of the *Netherlands*, and (by some) *Roussillon* of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. The other lesser Conquests of *France* shall be taken notice of in their respective Places.

As for the other Countries (besides *France* already describ'd) now comprehended within the Compas of Old Gaul,

SAVOY lies between *France* to the South and West, *Switzerland* to the North, and *Italy* to the East. Its Chief Towns are *Chambery*, *Pignerol*, and *Monstiers*. It is under its own Duke, who is likewise Prince of *Piedmont*, the adjoyning part of *Italy*; for which reason *Savoy* is often ascrib'd to *Italy* by Geographers. The Duke of *Savoy* is likewise now King of *Sardinia*.

SWITZER.

SWITZERLAND lies between *France* to the West, *Germany* to the North and East, *Italy* and *Savoy* to the South. It is made up of two principal Parts, *viz.*

Switzerland proper, or the thirteen Cantons, *viz.* of { Zurick, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schafhausen, Appenzel; Chief Towns, the same, excepting Altorf Chief Town of the Canton of Uri, and Stantz Chief Town of the Canton of Underwald.

Confederates, the Chief being the { Grisons, Chief Town Coire, Chiavenna; Sundrio and Bornio in the Valtoline, Sion in Valais. Republick of Geneva.

LORRAIN lies between *France*, the *Netherlands*, and *Germany*, Chief Towns, *Nancy* in *Lorrain* proper, *Barleduc* and *Clermont* in the Duchy of *Bar*; *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, three Episcopal Cities, which with their Territories belong now to the French.

TH E *Netherlands*, or Low Countries, are bounded to the North and East with *Germany*, to the South with *Lorrain* and *France*; to the West with the German Ocean.

They are usually distinguish'd into the *Spanish*, now *Austrian Netherlands*, lying to the South next to *France*; and the *United or Dutch Netherlands*, lying to the North. The former frequently go under the Name of *Flanders*, the latter of *Holland*, which are properly the Names only of the most known or remarkable Province in each.

The *Austrian Netherlands* are usually divided into these ten Provinces, *viz.*

Flanders on the German Ocean subdivided into	Dutch Chief T.	{ Hulst, Axel, Sluys.
	Austrian Chief T.	{ Gaunt, Bruges, Ostend, Newport, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermond, Tourney, Ypres, Menin.
	French or Wallone Chief T.	{ Dunkirk, Armentiers, Lille, Doway.

Erabant

Brabant E. of Flanders, divided into Dutch Ch. T. Austrian Ch. T. Bergen op Zoom, Boisleduc, Grave, with Breda belonging to our late K.W. Maestricht reckon'd by some in the B. of Liege. BRUSSELS, Louvain, Tillemont, Landen, Nivelle, Gemblours,

Marquisate of the Empire within Brabant, Chief Town Antwerp.
Seigniory of Malines within Brabant, Chief Town Malines.

Gelderland N. E. of Brabant divided into Dutch, now with Zutphen reckon'd one of the seven United Provinces. Austrian, Chief Town Ruremond, Venlo. Prussian, Chief Town Gelders, yielded to the King of Prussia by the late Treaty of Utrecht.

Province of Limburg S. of Geld. Province of Luxembourg S. of Limburg Province. Austrian, Chief Town Limburg Dutch, Chief Towns Rolduc, Valkenburg, Dalem. Austrian, Chief Towns Luxemburg, Bastogne, La Roche. French, Chief Towns Thionville, Bouillon.

Province of Namur S. of Brabant Austrian, Ch. T. Namur, Charleroy, Flerus. French, Ch. T. Charlemont, Walcourt.

Hainault W. of Namur Provence. Austrian, Ch. T. Mons, Aeth, Enghein, Hall, Steenkirk. French, Ch. T. Cambray, Valenciennes, Mau-beuge.

Artois (W. of Hainault) of which already in the French Conquests.

The United or Dutch Netherlands are usually divided into these seven Provinces, viz.

Holland on the German Ocean divided into .	N. Holland or W. Friseland, Ch. T.	Horn, Alchmar, Enchuyzen.
	S. Holland, Ch. T.	AMSTERDAM, Harlem, Leyden, Hague, Delf, Rotterdam, Dordt, Gorcum, Goude, Naerden. To which may be added Ryswick, famous for the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the last War between the Confederates and France.
	Isles of S. Holland.	

Zealand, S. of Holland, made up of seven Isles, *viz.*

{ Isle Walcheren, Chief Town Middleburg, Flushing, Veer; Isle of South Beverland, Chief Town Goes; Isle Scowen, Chief Town Zryliczee, Brovershaven; Isle Tolen, Chief Town Tolen; Isle of North Beverland, Isle Duiveland and Isle Wolderdick have only Villages.

Province of Utrecht }
E. of Holland, Ch. T. } Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyckteduerstede.

Gelderland }
(E. of Utrecht) } Zutphen, once a distinct Province, Chief Town
Providence including } Zutphen, Grol, Doesburg.
Gelderland proper, Chief Town Nimeguen, Arnhem, Harderwick with Loo, a Seat of the late King William.

Overyssel N. of Gel- }
derland, Chief Town } Deventer, Zwoll, Campen, Covorden.

Province of Groninghen }
N. of Overyssel, Ch. T. } Groninghen, Dam.

Frieseland, or E Frieseland, W. } Lewarden, Haerlinghen, Fra-
of Groninghen Provence, Ch. T. } neker.

What remains (within the Compass of Old Gaul) to be yet describ'd, is now reckon'd part of *Germany*, and therefore the particular Description thereof will be more properly deferr'd till *Germany* comes to be treated of; only it will be convenient to observe here in general, that within this Tract there lies (besides *Alsace* already mention'd in the French Conquests) the three Electoral Archbishopsricks of *Mentz*, *Triers*, or *Treves*, and *Cologne*, with the Bishoprick of *Liege*; which last is so intermingled with the *Netherlands*, that by some it is made a Part of them.

Having gone through the principal Divisions of all the several Countries lying at present within the Limits of Old Gaul, I now proceed to the Divisions of Old Gaul itself, which was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* *Gallia Narbonensis*, *Aquitania*, *Celtica* or *Lugdunensis*, and *Belgica*.

Gallia Narbonensis, so nam'd from its Capital City *Narbo Narbonne*, lay on the *Mediterranean Sea*, being bounded by the *Alpes* and the River *Varus* from *Italy*; by the *Pyrenean Mountains* from *Spain*; and by the Ri-

ver *Garumna* Garonne, M. *Gebenna* Cevenne, and the River *Rhodanus Rhosne*, from *Gallia Aquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica*. So that it comprehended present *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

Its chief People were,

In Savoy and Part of Dau- phiny	<i>Allobroges</i> <i>Centrones</i>	C. T.	<i>Geneva Geneva, Vienna Vienne.</i>
In Dau- phiny	<i>Segalauni</i> <i>Vocontii</i> <i>Caturiges</i>		<i>Axima Centron †, Tarantasia Mon- ftiers.</i>
In Pro- vence.	<i>Gavares</i> <i>Salyes</i>		<i>Valencia Valence.</i> <i>Dea Die, Vasio Vaison †.</i> <i>Caturigomagus Corges †.</i>
In Ro- vergne	<i>Ruteni</i>		<i>Avenio Avignon, Arausio Orange,</i> <i>Aqua Sextia Aix, Arelate, Arles.</i> <i>Massilia Marseilles.</i>
In Lan- guedoc	<i>Gabali</i> <i>Helvii</i> <i>Tecto-</i> <i>Vol-</i> <i>sagi</i> <i>ca</i> <i>Areco-</i> <i>mici.</i>		about Rodez.
			about Mende and Puy, i. e. in Velay, about Alby. <i>Narbo Narbonne, Tolosa Tolouse.</i> <i>Blittera Beziers.</i>
			<i>Nemanus Nismes.</i>

Gallia Aquitanica (so nam'd) because Part of it was the old or proper *Aquitania*, lay between *Gallia Narbonensis*, the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River *Ligeris Loire*, by which it was separated from *Gallia Celtica*. So that it contain'd the Government of *Guienne*, with as much of the Governments of *Orleanois*, and *Lionnois*, as lies on the South and West sides of the *Loire*.

Its chief People were,

In Gas- cony	<i>In Pays des Ausci</i> <i>Landes Tarbelli</i> <i>In Bigorre Bigerriones</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Elusaberriis Aux.</i> <i>Aqua Tarbellica Dax.</i>
	<i>In Bour- Bituriges</i> <i>delois Vibisci</i>		<i>Burdigala Bourdeaux.</i>
In Gui- enne	<i>In Bazadois Vasates</i>	Ch. T.	about Bazas.
	<i>In Quercy Cadurci</i>		<i>Devena Cahors.</i>
	<i>In Perigort Petricorii</i>		<i>Vesonna Perigueux.</i>
	<i>In Limousin Limovices</i>		<i>Augustoritum Limoges.</i>
	<i>In Santonge Santones</i>		<i>Mediolanum Santes.</i>

In

In Orl. Govern.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In Poictou} \\ \text{In Brie} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pittones} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bituriges} \\ \text{Cubi} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$	C.T.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Limonum Poictiers.} \\ \text{Avaricum Bourges.} \end{array} \right.$
In Lion. Govern.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In Auvergne} \\ \text{In Marche} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arvenni} \\ \text{Boii} \end{array} \right.$	C.T.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Augustanemetum S. Flour.} \end{array} \right.$

The third Province, nam'd *Gallia Celtica* from its Inhabitants, being the *Celtæ* properly so call'd, and *Lugdunensis* from its Capital *Lugdunum*, now Lions, was situated between the Ocean and the three Rivers, *Ligeris* Loire *Sequana* Seyne, and *Matrona* Marne, the two last dividing it from *Belgica*; so that it contain'd present *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of the Government of *Orleanois* as lies North and East of the *Loire*, as much of the Isle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies South of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, with the greatest part of *Burgundy* Duchy, and some of the Government of *Lionnois*.

Its chief People were,

In Bretagne	{ Oifsmii Veneti Nannetes Redones Curioselites }	Ch. T.	{ Vorganium Guigvan †. Vindana Vannes. Condivincum Nantes. Condare Rennes. about Quimper-Carantia.
In Normandy	{ Unelli Lexobii		{ Crociatonum Carentan. Noviomagus Lisieux. Mediolanum Eureux. Noviodunum Mayenne. Vidunum Mans.
In Maine	{ Au- ler- ci	{ Eburovices Diablinta Cenomani	
In Go- vern'm. of Orl.	{ In Beauce and Orl. proper	Carnutes	{ Autricum Chartres, Genabum Orleans.
	In Tourain	Turones.	Casarodunum Tours. Juliomagus Angiers.
	In Anjou	Andegavi	
In Gov. of Lion	{ In Lion pr. and Foreffe.	Segusiani	Lugdunum Lions. Forum Segusianorum Feurs.
In Burgundy Duchy	—	Ædui	Augustodunum Autun.
In Champagne		{ Tricassii Senones	Augustobona Troyes. Agendicum Sens.
In the Isle of France	—	Parissi	Lutetia Paris.

Gallia Belgica, so denominated from the *Belge*, its Inhabitants, lay between the *Rhine*, the *Rhosne*, the *Marne*, the *Seyne*, and the Ocean; and consequently comprehended as much of present *Normandy*, *Isle of France*, and *Champagne*, as is on the North and East of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, the County of *Burgundy*, the greatest part of *Switzerland*, all *Lorrain* and the *Spanish Netherlands*, with as much of the United *Netherlands* as lies South of the Old Channel of the *Rhine* passing by *Utrecht* and *Leiden*, and lastly, as much of present *Germany* as lies West of the *Rhine*.

Its chief People were,

In Normandy	{ <i>Caletes</i> <i>Velocassi</i> <i>Ambiani</i>	C.T.	{ <i>Juliobona Dieppe.</i> <i>Rotomagus Rouen.</i> <i>Samarobriga Amiens.</i>
In Picardy	{ <i>Veromandui</i> <i>Bellovaci</i> <i>Sueffiones</i> <i>Sylvanecta</i>		{ <i>Augusta Veromanduorum Verman-dois †.</i> <i>Casaromagus Beauvois.</i> <i>Augusta Sueffionum Soifsons.</i> <i>Augustomagus Senlis.</i>
In Champagne	{ <i>Remi</i> <i>Catalauni</i> <i>Lingones</i>	C.T.	{ <i>Durocortorum Reims.</i> about Chalons sur Marne. <i>Andomatunum Langres.</i>
In Burg. County	{ <i>Sequani</i>		<i>Vesontio Besançon.</i>
In Switzer-land proper	{ <i>Helvetii</i> <i>Rauraci</i>	C.T.	{ <i>Aventicum Avances †, Turigo Zu-rick, Tugio Zug, Urba Orbe †.</i> <i>Augusta Rauracorum August †.</i>
In Ger-ma-ny	{ <i>In Alſace Trebocci</i> <i>In B. of Spire</i> <i>In Arch-bish. of the same name</i> <i>In Liege</i> <i>Limb &c Luxem.</i> <i>In Lor.</i> <i>Medio-matrices</i> <i>Lenzi</i>		{ <i>Argentoratum Straßburg.</i> <i>Noviomagus Spire.</i> <i>Moguntiacum Mentz.</i> <i>Augusta Trevirorum Trier.</i> <i>Colonia Agrippina Cologne.</i>
			{ <i>Atuatica Tongres.</i> <i>Divodurum Metz.</i> <i>Tullium Toul, Nasium Nancy.</i>

In the Nether- lands	In S. Holl. and part of Geld.	C.T.	Batavii	Batavodurum Wyckte Duer- stede, Lugdunum Leyden, Arenacum Arnhem, No- viomagus Nimeguen.
	In Geld. & Brabant		Menapii	Castellum Menapiorum Kessel.
	In Hai- nault		Nerii	Bagacum Bavay, Cambera- cum Cambray.
	In Fland. & N. W.		Morini	Tervanna Tervanne, Castel- lum Morinorum Cassel, Por- tus Gessoriacus Boulogne.
	Picardy			Nemetacum Arras.
	In Artois		Atrebates	
	In Zealand		Taxandri	

From the (*u*) foregoing antient and present Divisions it is apparent, that *France* takes up above three Fourths of Old Gaul, for which Reason the Name of *Gallia* is now appropriated to it by Latin Writers. The *Netherlands* are styled by Modern Latinists *Belgium*, as taking up a considerable Quantity of *G. Belgica*, or the Country of the Old *Belgæ*, and more peculiarly some Portion of that Part of *Belgica*, which is called (*x*) *Belgium* by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries. The *Spanijs*, now *Austrian Netherlands*, have been used to be styled *Belgium*

(*u*) It is observable that more Provinces and Towns in *France*, than in any other Country, still preserve some Remains of the Names of their antient Inhabitants, *viz* *Poitou* and *Poitiers* of the *Pictones*, *Anjou* and *Angiers* of the *Andegavi*, *Santonge* and *Santes* of the *Santones*, *Quercy* and *Cahors* of the *Cadurci*, *Limosin* and *Limoges* of the *Limovices*, *Perigort* and *Perigeux* of the *Petricorii*, *Tourain* and *Tours* of the *Turones*, &c. *Begorri* of the *Bigerriones*, *Auvergne* of the *Arvenni*, *Rodez* of the *Rutent*, &c. *Paris* of the *Parisis*, *Sens* of the *Senones*, *Troyes* of the *Tricassii*, *Reimes* of the *Remi*, *Senlis* of the *Sylvanecta*, *Soiffons* of the *Sueffones*, *Langres* of the *Lingones*, *Beauvais* of the *Bellovaci*, *Amiens* of the *Ambiani*, *Vermandois* of the *Veromandui*, *Chartres* of the *Carnutes*, *Evereux* of the *Eburonices*, *Lisieux* of the *Lexobii*, *Nantes* of the *Nannetes*, *Rennes* of the *Redones*, *Vennes* of the *Veneti*, *Aux* of the *Austci*, *Basas* of the *Vasates*, &c.

(*x*) Concerning *Cæsar's Belgium* there are several different Opinions, which may be reduc'd to four, of which one takes it only for a City, a second for the District of the *Bellovaci* and *Atrebates*, together (probably) with those of the *Ambiani*, *Sylvanecta* and *Ve-*

Belgium Regium in Latin, on account of their belonging to the King of Spain, the United *Belgium Fœderatum*. The Inhabitants of the latter, commonly called the *Dutch* or *Hollanders*, have by Latin Writers the Name of *Batavi* given to them, from the antient *Batavi*, who inhabited (the Island, made by the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, with the adjoyning Parts, that is) the South Part of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, with the neighbouring Parts of *Gelderland*. Upon the like Account the *Switzers*, properly so called, are still denominated by Latinists *Helvetii*, and their Country *Helvetia*, and the *Savoyards Ailebroges*.

But before the Division above laid down was made by *Augustus*, Gaul was divided into Three Parts, *Belgica* between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Seyne*, and the *Marne*; *Celtica* between the Ocean, the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, the *Rhosne*, *M. Cevenne*, and the *Garonne*; and *Aquitania* between the *Garonne*, the Ocean, and the Pyrenean Mountains. All the rest (afterwards called *Gallia Narbonensis*) was by a peculiar Name styled *Provincia Romanorum*, and was not reckon'd as a Part of Gaul. And this is the Division follow'd by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries, and expres'd by the small Draught in one Corner of the Map of Gaul.

Again, there was another Division of Gaul into *Gallia Comata*, which (comprising the *Belgica* and *Celtica* of *Augustus*) was so nam'd from the long Hair worn by the Inhabitants of those Parts; and *Gallia Braccata*, which was the same with *Gallia Narbonensis*, and was so

romandui; a third for all the lower Part of *G. Belgica* situated on the Sea; a fourth for the same as *G. Belgica*. Of these the first and the last seem the most absurd; and altho' it is likely that the third Opinion was embraced by those that first impos'd that Name of *Belgium* upon the Netherlands; yet after all, the second seems to be built on the best Foundation, as may be seen in *Brietus's Geogr.* Tom. I. p. 2. l. 6. c. 7. or rather in *Cæsar's Comm.* Lib. 5. & 8. *de bello Gallico*. And if so, then the *Alrebates* only, and consequently a small Portion of *Cæsar's Belgium*, lay within the present *Netherlands*, the rest lying in *France*, as will appear upon reviewing the Table of the People of *Gallia Belgica*.

term'd

term'd from the *Bracce*, a sort of Habit worn by its People. *Gallia Togata* was the same with *Gallia Italica*, of which hereafter in *Italy*.

The chief Mountains to be here taken notice of are the *Gebenna Cevenne* on the North of *Languedoc*; the *Jura Jour* on the Borders of *France*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*; the *Vogesus Vauge*, between *France* and *Lorraine*.

The chief Rivers are, the *Scaldis Schelde*, or *Escaut*, *Mosa Maes* or *Meuse*, both rising in *France* and running through the *Netherlands* into the *German Ocean*; the *Rhodanus Rhosne*, which rising in the Borders of *Switzerland*, and running through the *Lacus Lemanus* Lake of *Geneva*, receives at *Lions* the *Arar Soane*, and at last falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*; the *Garumna Garonne* issuing out of the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ligeris Loire* rising out of the *Cevenne Mountain*, and both falling into the main *Ocean*; the *Sequana Seyne* rising in *Burgundy*, and at *Paris* receiving the *Matrona Marne*, and afterwards emptying itself into the *English Channel*.

The *Mare Gallicum* of the Antients was that Part of the *Mediterranean Sea* which washes *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and is now distinguish'd by two Names; that which washes *Languedoc* being called the *Gulf of Lions*; that which washes *Provence*, the *Sea of Marseilles*, or *Provence*. The *Oceanus Gallicus* was that Part of the main *Ocean* which washes the Western Coast of *France*, where lay the Province of *Aquitania*; whence it was frequently called also *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, as it is now-a-days the *Sea of Guienna* or *Gascony*, from the Provinces of those Names lying in old *Aquitania*. The *Fretum Gallicum* was that, which is now called the Straits of *Calais* by the *French*, of *Dover* by the *English*, as lying between those two Towns. It was also called *Fretum Morinorum* from the *Morini* a neighbouring People of *Gallia Belgica*, and *Fretum Britannicum* from the Isle *Britannia* lying on the opposite Side of it; which together with the rest of the *British Isles* comes next to be described.

C H A P. VI.

Of the BRITISH ISLES.

IN the Northern Ocean over-against *France* and *Germany* lies a Body of Islands, which, as they were antiently called *Insulae Britannicæ*, so still go under the common Name of the *British Isles*. Among these there are two much larger than any of the rest, one known now by the Name of *Great-Britain*, lying nearest to the European Continent; the other by the Name of *Ireland*, lying West of the former.

Great-Britain (antiently called *Albion*, *Britannia Magna*, and by way of Eminency simply *Britannia*) may now be best distinguish'd into three general Parts, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; of these *England* and *Scotland* were two distinct Kingdoms before the late Union into one Kingdom. The Principality of *Wales* was several Ages afore united to the Kingdom of *England*. *England* is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, Eastward with the *German Ocean*, which parts it from *Germany*; Southward with the *English Channel*, which divides it from *France*; and Westward with *Wales* and the *Irish Sea*, by which it is separated from *Ireland*.

England may be divided into (y) three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

(y) There is another general Division of *England* into six Judicary Circuits, viz. Home Circuit, containing the Counties of *Hertfordshire*, *Essex*, *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Sussex*; Western Circuit, containing *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; Oxford Circuit, containing *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Herefordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Worcestershire*; Norfolk Circuit, containing *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; Midland Circuit, containing *Warwickshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Nottinghamshire*,

shire, Derbyshire; Northern Circuit, containing Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Bishoprick of Durham and Northumberland: Middlesex and Cheshire are not included within any Circuit, the former on account of the Nearness of its Parts to London, which is seated within it, the latter as being a County Palatine.

There is another Division of *England* in respect of its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction into Provinces and Dioceses. The Provinces are two, namely

The Province of Canterbury in which are contained 22 Dioceses or Bishopricks, *viz.*

The Diocese of	Containing	
Canterbury		E. part } of Kent.
Rochester		W. part }
London		Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.
Chichester		Sussex.
Winchester		Hampshire, Surrey, and Isle of Wight, with Guernsey and Jersey.
Salisbury		Wiltshire and Berkshire.
Bristol		Dorsetshire with Bristol.
Exeter		Devonshire and Cornwall.
Bath and Wells		Somersetshire.
Gloucester		Gloucestershire.
Worcester		Worcestershire and part of Warwickshire.
Hereford		Herefordshire and part of Shropshire, Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire.
Litchfield and Coventry		Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the other part of Warwickshire, with part of Shropshire.
Lincoln		Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and the other part of Hertfordshire.
Ely		Cambridgeshire with the Isle of Ely.
Norwich		Norfolk and Suffolk.
Oxford		Oxfordshire.
Peterburrough		Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire.
St. Asaph		Part of Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Shropshire.
Bangor		Caernarvonshire, Anglesey, part of Denbighshire, and Merionethshire.
Meneu or St. Davids		Pembrokeshire, Caerdiganshire, Carmarthenshire.
Landaff		Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, and some part of Radnorshire.

The Province of York, within which are five Dioceses.

The Diocese of	York	Containing	Yorkshire (all but the N.W. part of it, called Richmondshire) and Nottinghamshire.
	Chester		Cheshire, Richmondshire, Lancashire, part of Cumberland, Flintshire, Denbighshire.
	Durham		The Bishoprick of Durham, and Northumberland.
	Carlisle		Part of Cumberland and Westmoreland.
	Sodor or Man		The Isle of Man.

It may not be unuseful to subjoyn also in this Place the Extent of each of the seven Kingdoms erected here by the Saxons, commonly styled the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Kingdom of Kent contain'd Kent.

The Kingdom of South-Saxons contain'd Sussex and Surrey.

The Kingdom of East-Saxons contain'd { Essex,
Middlesex,
Part of Hertfordshire.

The Kingdom of East-Angles contain'd { Norfolk,
Suffolk,
Cambridgeshire.

The King- dom of Mercia contain'd	{ The rest of Hertfordsh. Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire,	{ Gloucestersh. Herefordsh. Worcestersh. Warwicksh. Leicestersh. Rutlandsh.	{ Lincolnshire, Nottinghamsh. Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire.
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The K. of Northum- berland contain'd	{ Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland,	{ Northumberland, South Scotland to the Fryth of Edenburgh.
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The K. of W. Saxons contain'd	{ Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire,	{ Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall.
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It may not be unacceptable to add here a Catalogue of the Towns in *England* and *Wales* that send Members to the English Parliament, *viz.*

In Bedfordshire,
Bedford.

In Berks,
Windsor,
Reading,
Wallingford,
Abingdon.

In Bucks,
Buckingham,
Chipping Wincomb,
Aylesbury,
Amoundsham,
Wendover,
Great Marlow,
In Cambridgeshire,
University of Cam-
bridge,
Town of Cambridge.

In Cheshire,
Chester City.

In Cornwall,
Lanceston,
Leskard,
Leftwithiel,
Truro,
Bodmin,
Helston,
Saltash,
Camelford,
Westflow,
Grampound,
Eastflow,
Penryn,
Tregony,
Bossigney,
St. Ives,
Fowey,
St. German,
St. Michael,
Newport,
St. Mawes,
Callington.

Cumberland,
Carlisle,
Cockermouth.

Derbyshire.
Derby Town.

Devonshire,
Exeter City,
Totness,
Plymouth,
Okehampton,
Barnstaple,
Plympton,
Honiton,
Tavistock,
Ashburton,
Clifton,
Dartmouth,
Hardnes,
Beralston,
Tiverton.

Dorsetshire,
Poule,
Dorchester,
Lyme-Regis,
Weymouth,
Melcomb-Regis,
Bridport,
Shaftsbury,
Wareham,
Corfe-Castle.

Durham,
Durham City.

Essex,
Colchester,
Malden,
Harwich.

Gloucestershire,
Gloucester City,
Cirencester,
Tewksbury.

Herefordshire,
Hereford City,
Lemster,
Weobly.

Hertfordshire,
St. Albans,
Hertford,
Huntingdonshire.

Huntingdon.

Kent,
Canterbury City,
Rochester City,
Maidstone,
Queenborough.

Lancashire,
Lancaster,
Preston,
Newton,
Wigan,
Clithero,
Leverpoole.

Leicestershire,
Leicester.

Lincolnshire,
Lincoln City,
Boston,
Great Grimsby,
Stamford,
Grantham.

Middlesex,
Westminster City,
London City,

Monmouthshire,
Monmouth.

Norfolk,
Norwich City,
Lyn-Regis,
Great Yarmouth,
Thetford,
Castlerising.

Northamptonshire,
Peterborough City,
Northampton,
Brackley,
Higham-Ferrars.

Northumberland,
New-Castle on Tyne,
Morpeth,
Berwick on Tweed.

Nottinghamshire,
Nottingham,
East-Retford,
Newark on Trent.

Oxon.

Oxon,
University of Oxon,
City of Oxon,
New Woodstock,
Banbury.

Salop,
Salop Town,
Bridgnorth,
Ludlow,
Great Wenlock,
Bishop's Castle.
Somersetshire.

Bristol City,
Bath City,
Wells City,
Taunton,
Bridgwater,
Minehead,
Ilcester,
Milburn-Port.

Southamptonshire,
Winchester City,
Southampton,
Portsmouth,
Yarmouth,
Petersfield,
Medena,
Stockbridge,
Newton,
Christ-Church,
Lymington,
Whitchurch,
Andover.

Staffordshire,
Litchfield City,
Stafford,
Newcastle under Lyne,
Tamworth.

Suffolk,
Ipswich,
Dunwich,
Orford,
Alborough,
Sudbury,
Eye,
St. Edmundsbury.

Surrey,
Southwark,
Blechingly,
Rygate,
Guilford,
Gatton,
Haslemere.

Sussex.
Chichester City,
Horsham,
Midhurst,
Lewes,
New Shoreham,
Bramber,
Steyning,
East-Grimsted,
Arundel.

Warwickshire,
Coventry City,
Warwick.
Westmoreland,
Appleby.

Wiltshire,
New Sarum City,
Wilton,
Downeton,
Hindon,
Heytesbury,
Westbury,
Calne,
Devises,
Chippenham,
Malmesbury,
Cricklade,
Great Bedwin
Lurgeshall,
Old Sarum,
Wooten Bassett,
Marleborough.

Worcestershire,
Droitwich,
Worcester City,
Evesham,
Bewdley.
Yorkshire,
York City,

Kingston upon Hull,
Knaresborough,
Scarborough,
Rippon,
Richmond,
Heydon,
Boroughbrigg,
Malton,
Thirsk,
Aldborough,
Beverley,
Northallerton,
Pontefract.

Cinque-Ports,
Port of Hastings,
Winchelsea,
Rye,
New Romney,
Port of Hyeth,
Port of Dover,
Port of Sandwick,
Port of Seaford.

Wales.
Anglesey,
Beaumaris.
Brecon,
Brecon Town.
Cardigan,
Cardigan Town.
Carmarthen,
Carmarthen Town.
Carnarvon,
Carnarvon Town.
Denbigh,
Denbigh Town.

Flint,
Flint Town.
Glamorgan,
Cardiffe Town.
Montgomery.
Montgomery Town.
Pembroke,
Haverford-West.
Pembroke Town.
Radnor,
New Radnor.

The Counties of Rutland in England, and Merioneth in Wales,
have neither of them any Town that send Members to Parliament.

The

The whole Number of the foregoing Cities and Burroughs together with the two Universities, amounts to 218.

Of which London sends Representatives	4
Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-Ferrars, and Mon-	}
mouth in England, together with the 12 Burroughs in	17
Wales, send each of them one, which make up	}
The remaining 200 Places send each of them two, which	400
make in all	}
Besides which, the 40 Counties in England send each two	}
Representatives, and the 12 Counties in Wales send each	92
one, which make in all	}
Therefore the whole Number of Members chosen by the	}
Commons of <i>England</i> as their Representatives, and which	513
before the late Union of the two Kingdoms of <i>England</i> and	}
<i>Scotland</i> , did compose the <i>Lower House</i> of the <i>English Par-</i>	}
<i>liament</i> , amount to	}
To which Number, since the aforesaid Union, there are added	}
45 Members chosen by the Commons of <i>Scotland</i> as their	45
Representatives	}
So that the whole Number of Members which now compose	}
the <i>Lower House of Parliament of Great-Britain</i> amount to	558

The Northern part of *England* contains six Counties or Shires.

On the E.	Northumberland	C.T.	New-Castle, Berwick.
Coast from	Durham		Durham.
N. to S.	Yorkshire		York, Hull, Halifax.
On the W.	Cumberland	C.T.	Carlisle, Ierby.
Coast from	Westmoreland		Appleby, Kendal
N. to S.	Lancashire		Lancaster, Manchester, Le- verpool.

The middle Part of *England* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the E.	Lincolnshire	C.T.	Lincoln, Stanford, Boston.
Coast from	Norfolk		Norwich, Yarm. Lynn.
N. to S.	Suffolk		Ipswich, S.Edmundsbury.
	Efex		Colcheft. Chelmsf. Mald.
On the W.	Cheshire	C.T.	Chester.
joyning to	Shropshire		Shrewsbury, Ludlow.
Wales from	Herefordshire		Hereford.
N. to S.	Monmouthshire		Monmouth, Chepstow.

Between

Between Lincoln E.	N	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Newark.
Cheshire and Shropshire W.	S.	Derbyshire Staffordshire Leicestersh. Rutlandshire	Derby. Litchfield, Stafford. Leicester. Okeham.
	C.T.		
Between Norfolk and Suffolk E. and Herefordshire W.		Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Northamptonshire Warwickshire Worcestershire	Cambridge, Ely. Huntingdon. Bedford, Dunstable. Northampton, Peterbor. Coventry, Warwick. Worcester.
Between Essex E. Monmouth W. the four last upon Thames		Hertfordshire Middlesex Buckinghamsh. Oxfordshire Gloucestershire	Hertford, St. Albans. L O N D O N . Buckingham. Oxford. Gloucester.

The South Part of *England* contains 10 Counties or Shires,

Between the Chan-	Kent	Canterbury, Rochester, Dover.
nel and Thames	Surrey	Guildford.
	Sussex	Chichester, Lewes.
	Berkshire	Reading, Windsor.
	Hampshire	Winchester, Southampton.
	Wiltshire	Portsmouth.
Between the Chan-	Somersetshire	Salisbury, Marlborough.
nel and Se- vern Sea.	Dorsetshire	Bristol, Bath, Wells.
	Devonshire	Dorchester, Weymouth.
	Cornwall	Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth.
		Launceston, Falmouth.

WALES is bounded by the Sea, save only to the East, where it joyns to *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, containing together 12 Counties or Shires, *viz.*

N. Wales containing six Coun-	Flintshire	Flint, S. Asaph.
ties	Denbighshire	Denbigh.
	Montgomerysh.	Montgomery, Welshpool.
	Anglesey Isle	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
	Caernarvonsh.	Caernarvon, Conway, Bangor.
	Merionethshire	Harlech
	C.T.	
		S. Wales

S. Wales containing six Coun-ties	{ Radnorshire Brecknockshire Glamorganshire Caerdiganshire Caermarthensh. Pembrokeshire	C.T.	{ Radnor. Brecknock, Bualth. Caerdiff, Llandaff. Caerdigan. Caermarthen. Pembroke, St. David.

SCOTLAND is washed by the Sea on all sides, excepting the South, where it borders on *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, North-Scotland, or Highland, beyond the River Tay, South-Scotland, or Lowland, behither the River Tay, both together containing 35 Counties.

North-Scotland contains 13 Counties, among which are *Caithness*, *Straithnavern*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Pertb*, (z) *Braid-Albin*. The most remarkable Places are Old and New *Aberdeen* in *Murray County*, *Wick* in *Caithness*, *Brecbin* and *Dundee* in *Angus*.

South-Scotland contains 22 Counties, some of which are *Argile*, *Fife*, *Galloway*, *Lothien*. The Chief Towns are *Edenburg* (Capital of all Scotland, lying in the County of *Lothien*) *St. Andrews* in *Fife*, *Glascow* in *Glydesdale*, *Dunbarton* in *Lenox*, *Ayre* in *Kile*.

After the present Divisions of *Great Britain* follow the ancient Divisions thereof among its several People, viz.

In Corn-wall and Devonsh.	{ Danmo-nii	Ch. T.	{ <i>Isca Danmoniorum</i> Exeter, <i>Voluba Falmouth</i> , <i>Uzella Lestuthiel</i> , <i>Tamara Tamerton</i> , <i>Mori-dunum Seaton</i> .

(z) These Parts are inhabited by a sort of People commonly called Highlandmen, or Highlanders, who being the true Race of the antient Scots, speak Irish, and call themselves Albinnich. They wear *plaids*, i. e. striped Mantles of divers Colours, with their Hair thick and long, living by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c. They are divided into Families which they call *Clanns*. (See *Camb Brit.* p. 933, 934.) Further, it is commonly thought that from the afore-mention'd Names of *Albin* and *Albinnich* or *Albanic*, the Name of *Albania* antiently given to the North Part of this Isle was deriv'd.

In

In Dorset-shire { *Durotriges* Ch. T. } *Durnovaria* Dorchester, *Vindogladia* Win-born.

In Somer-setsh. Wiltf. and N. part of Hampsh. { *Belgae* Ch. T. } *Aqua Solis* Bath, *Iscalis* Ivelchester, *Verlucio* Wermminster, *Cunetio* Marlborough, *Sorbiodunum* Old Sarum, *Brage* Broughton *Venta Belgarum* Winchester.

In Berks { *Atrebatii* Ch. T. } *Galleva* Wallingford, *Spina* Spene by Newbury.

In Surrey, Sussex, and S. part of Hampsh. { *Regni* Ch. T. } *Noviomagus* † Woodcot, or Hollow-wood-hill in Kent, *Clansentum* the old Town near Southampton, *Portus magnus* Portchester, *Portus Adurni* Ederington.

In Kent { *Cantii* Ch. T. } *Durovernum* Canterbury, *Vagniacae* Maidstone, *Durobrova* Rochester, *Durolenum* Leneham, *Regulbium* Reculver, *Rutupiae* Richborough, *Dubris* Dover, *Portus Lemanis* Stutfall Castle near Hyth, *Anderida* Newenden.

In Middlesex and Essex. { *Trinobantes* Ch. T. } *Londinium* London, *Sulloniace* † Brockley-hill, *Durolitum* Leyton, *Caesaromagus* Dunmow or Burghsted near Brentwood, *Canonium* Chelmsford or Writtle, *Camalodunum* Malden, *Colonia* Colchester, *Ad Ansam*, Wit-tam or nigh Coggeshall, *Othonou* Ithancester †.

In Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hun-tingdonsh. { *Iceni* Ch. T. } *Venta Icenorum* Caister, *Garianonum* Burg-Castle, *Sitomagus* Thetford, *Combretonium* Breten-ham, *Villa Faustini* St. Edmundsbury, *Iciani* Ichborough, *Brannodunum* Brancaster, *Durobrive* Dornford and Caistor, *Durospontia* Godmanchester, *Camboritum* Grantceiter.

In Bucks, Hartford and Bed-fordshire { *Cattieuchlani* Ch. T. } *Verulamium* † Verulam by St. Albans, *Pontes* Colebrook, *Durocibrive* † near Redborn below Flamsted, *Salina* Salney and Che-sterfield, *Magiorvinium* Dunstable, *Lactodorum* Stony-Stratford.

In Gloucester and Oxford { *Dobuni* Ch. T. } *Glevum* Gloucester, *Durocornovium* or *Corinium* Cyrencester, *Trajectus* Oldbury, *Albone* Alving.

In

In Heref. Monm. Radnor. Breckn. and Gla- morgan	<i>Silures</i> Ch. T.	<i>Iseca Silurum</i> Caerleon, <i>Venta Silurum</i> Caer- went, <i>Bovium</i> Boverton, <i>Nidum</i> Neath, <i>Burrium</i> Uske, <i>Gobannium</i> Abergavenny, <i>Blestium</i> Old Town, <i>Aricinium</i> Kenchester, <i>Magos</i> Old Radnor, <i>Ballaum</i> Buath; <i>Leu- carum</i> Lochor.
In Carm. Pembroke and Card.	<i>Diamo- te</i> Ch. T.	<i>Maridunam</i> Caermarthen; <i>Lovantium</i> Lha- nio.
In Flint. Den. Mer. Montg. and Car- narv.	<i>Orde- vices</i> C. T.	<i>Segontium</i> nigh Carnarvon, <i>Conovium</i> Caer- hean nigh Conway, <i>Difflum</i> Diganvi Castle, <i>Varis</i> Bodvari, <i>Leonis Castrum</i> Holt, <i>Media- lanum</i> Meivod, <i>Maglona</i> Machynlheth.
In Chesh. Shropsh. Staffordsh Warwick. and Worc.	<i>Corna- vii</i> Ch. T.	<i>Deva</i> Chester, <i>Condare</i> Congleton, <i>Bonium</i> Ban- gor, <i>Rutunium</i> Routon, <i>Uronicum</i> Wroxeter, <i>Usocona</i> Okenaye, <i>Pennocrucium</i> Penkrigge or Stretton, somewhat lower on the old Road, <i>Etocetum</i> Wall, <i>Manduesedium</i> Man- chester, <i>Prasidium</i> Warwick, <i>Branonium</i> Wor- cester.
In Linc. Nottingh. Derbysh. Leicest. Rutland. North- ampton- shire.	<i>Corita- ni</i> Ch. T.	<i>Lindum</i> Lincoln, <i>Agelocum</i> Littleburrow, <i>Cro- colana</i> Ancaster, <i>Ad pontem</i> Paunton, <i>Mar- gidunum</i> Market-Overton, <i>Gausenna</i> Brig- geasterton, <i>Vernometum</i> Burrow-hill near Burrow, <i>Rate</i> Leicester, <i>Bennones</i> about High-Cross and Cleybrook, <i>Bannavenna</i> Wedon, <i>Triponitium</i> Torcester.
E. Riding of Yorksh.	<i>Parisi</i> Ch. T.	<i>Petuaria</i> Beverly, <i>Pratorium</i> Petrington.
In York- shire, Lancash. West- moreland, Cumber- land, and Bishop. of Dur- ham	<i>Brigan- tes</i> Ch. T.	<i>Eboracum</i> York, <i>Derventio</i> Auldby, <i>Delgovititia</i> Wighton, <i>Danum</i> Doncaster, <i>Cambodunum</i> Almondbury, <i>Loeolium</i> Castleford, <i>Olicana</i> Ilkeli, <i>Calcaria</i> Tadcaster or Newtonkinie near the other, <i>Ixiurum</i> Aldburrough, <i>Catu- ractianum</i> Caterick, <i>Lavastre</i> about Bowes, <i>Mansunum</i> Manchester, <i>Ribodunum</i> Rible- chester, <i>Longovicum</i> Lancaster, <i>Bremetonacum</i> Overburrow, <i>Aballaba</i> Appleby, <i>Vetora</i> Burg under Stanmore, <i>Gallatnum</i> Whelpcastle near Kerbythore, <i>Amboglana</i> Ambleside, <i>Mor- bieum</i> Moresby, <i>Volantium</i> Elenborough, <i>Ar- bia</i> Jerby, <i>Castra Exploratorum</i> Old Carlisle, <i>Luguvalium</i> Carlisle, <i>Blatum</i> Bulgiun Bulnes, <i>Olenacum</i> Linstock, <i>Bremeturacum</i> Brampton, <i>Concovata</i> Rose-Castle, <i>Petriana</i> Old Perith, <i>Vinovium</i> Binchester, <i>Condercum</i> Chester on the Street, <i>Gabrosentum</i> Gateshead by New- Castle.

In Nor-
thumber-
land } Ottadi
ni
Ch. T.

Axelodunum Hexham, *Curia Corbridg*, *Protolitia Prudbow*, *Alone Old Town*, *Tinnocellum* Tinmouth, *Vindomora Walls-end*, *Segedunum* Seghill, *Glanoventia* † on R. Wensbeck not far from Morpeth, or Glenwelt near Caervorran, *Vindolana* Old Winchester, *Silurnum* Scilcester, *Gallana* Wallwick, *Habitancum* Risingham, *Bremenium* Rochester, *Borcovicus* Berwick.

Between
R. Tweed
and Eden.
Frith } Gadeni
Ch. T.

Alata Castra Edenburg, *Colania* Coldingham,
Lindum Linlithquo, *Victoria* Caer Guidi † in
Inchkeith I.

Between
Solw. and
Clyde Fr
i. e. Ituna
& Glotta
estuaria

Selgova } *Corda* † on Lake Loughcure, *Carbantorigum*
Ch. T. } *Caerlaverock*, *Uzellum* † on R. Euse.
Novan-
tes } *Leucopibia* Withern, *Berigonium* Bargeny, *Vido-*
Ch. T. } *gora* Ayre.

On the R.
Giotta to
Germ.Oc.

Damnii } *Coria Camelot*, *Alauna Alway*, *Randvara Rein-*
Ch. T. } *fraw.*

In North-
Scotland

Caledonii
largely
taken
compre-
hended
the

Caledonii properly so called in Braid-Albin and Argyle; *Vernicones* in Perth and Angus, Chief T. *Aleſtum* Dundee, *Orrhea* Fortair; *Tazzalli* in Buquhan, Chief T. *Devana* Old Aberdeen; *Vacomagi* in Murray, Chief T. *Banatia* Bean-Castle; *Canta* in Rosse, *Gatini* in Caithness; *Cornabii* in Strathnavern; *Cerones* in Aſſintshire; *Creones* in Lochquaber; *Epidii* in Cantir.

These seem to have been the general Denominations under which (about the Time when Ptolemy writ his Geography) were comprehended all the People of this Isle, howsoever distinguish'd otherwise by more peculiar Names, some of which occur in Authors, as the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, &c. mention'd by Cæſar, the *Cangi*, &c. by Tacitus, of which the two last were comprehended under the *Belgæ*, the (a) *Cangi*

(a) See Dr. Gibson's Edition of *Camden's Britannia*, pag. 67. with the additional Notes.

being

being seated probably in part of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and the *Segontiaci* in the Hundred of Holeshot on the North Edge of Hampshire, their Chief Town being *Vendonum* now Silcester. The *Bibroci* probably liv'd in the Hundred of Bray in Berkshire, and so were comprehended under the *Atrebates*; as the *Ancalites* (commonly placed about Henly in Oxfordshire) were under the *Dobuni*.

As for the *Picti* and *Scoti* mention'd by Roman Authors, under the former Denomination were comprehended all those aforemention'd People, as inhabited the (b) North part of the Isle, and never submitted themselves to the Roman Power. By the *Scoti* it hath been thought, that the Romans understood the Inhabitants of Ireland; but (c) Sir Robert Sibbald is of Op-

(b) That the *Picts* did in general inhabit the North Parts of this Isle seems on all Hands to be agreed upon; but as to the particular Tract they were possessed of in those Parts, there is not such an Agreement among Authors. Mr. Camden makes the *Picti* to have been the same with the *Caledonii*, and accordingly confines them within the Northern Parts of Scotland lying above Graham's Dike, and understands the *Dicaledonii* and *Vecturiones* mention'd by Ammianus Marcellinus, to be a Division of the *Picts*, the former denoting such as liv'd in the Western Parts of *Caledonia*, the latter such as lived in the Eastern Parts, suppos'd by the foremention'd Author to be the same that are corruptly called by Ptolemy *Vernicones*. Others seem to make the *Picti* a distinct People from the *Caledonii*, and place them in the South Parts of Scotland, wherein they suppose them to succeed the *Vecturiones*, who were a distinct People from the *Vernicones* of Ptolemy. Now (whatever becomes of the Original of the *Picts*) as to their Situation, both the foremention'd Opinions seem reconcileable, allowance being made for Diversity of Time. For the *Picts* being on all Hands agreed to be such as did not submit themselves to the Roman Power, Mr. Camden's Opinion will hold true, if consider'd with reference to that time, when the Roman Conquests were carried as far as Graham's Dike; but when that Station was quitted by them, and the Romans retreated as far back as to the *Picts* Wall, it is highly probable that the *Picts* took immediate Possession of what the Romans had relinquish'd; and consequently the other Opinion will hold good, in reference to the time, when the *Picts* Wall was the Boundary of *Britannia Romana*.

(c) See Sir Robert Sibbald's Treatise on the *Thule* of the Antients, beginning pag. 1089. of the foremention'd Edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

nion, that they so called the Inhabitants of the North-West part of Scotland, and that this Tract was what they called *Juverna* or *Ierne*; as the North-East part of Scotland was their *Thule*.

But besides the foregoing Division of this Island among its several People, there were other Divisions thereof made by the Romans, who distinguished as much of it as was under them, and reduc'd into the Form of a Province, first into two Parts, viz. *Britannia* superior to the South, and inferior to the North; then into three Parts, viz. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, containing all (d) above the Humber; *Britannia Prima* containing all South of it, excepting *Britannia Secunda* containing Wales; and lastly into five Parts, *Britannia Prima* between the Channel and the River Thames and Severn Sea; *Britannia Secunda* the same with Wales; *Flavia Cæsariensis* between the Thames and the Humber; *Maxima Cæsariensis* from the Humber to the Tine or (e) Picts Wall; *Valentia* from the Tine to Graham's Dike. All above Graham's Dike is called by Tacitus *Caledonia*.

Mountains of chief Note in this Island are, *Snowden* in Caernarvonshire reckon'd the highest in all Wales, and *M. Grampius* Grantzbain-Hills in the North of Scotland.

The chief Rivers in England are, *Thameſis* the Thames, *Sabrina* the Severn, *Abus* the Humber; the last being rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many Rivers empty themselves, the chief of which is the Trent. In Scotland *Deva* the Dee, *Taus* the Tay, *Glotta* the Clyde, *Nodius* the

(d). See Camden's *Britannia*, pag. 164, 165. of the Edition aforesworn'tion'd.

(e). This famous Wall, which was generally the Boundary of the Roman Conquests in this Island, was called by the antient Latin Writers, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Præsenturæ* and *Clausura*. 'Tis called by Dio Δαλεξιονα, by Herodian Χώρα, by Antoninus, Cassiodorus and others, simply *Vallum*, by Bede *Murus*, by the Britains *Gaul-sever*, *Gal-sever* and *Mur-sever*, by the Scots *Scotia-waich*, by the English and those that live about it the *Pitts Wall*, or the *Pebits Wall*, also the *Keep Wall*, and by way of Eminent the *Wall*.

Nid. Of these the Thames, Humber, Tay and Lee, empty themselves into the German Ocean; the Severn into the *Sabrinæ Aëstuarium* Bristol Channel; the Clyde and Nid into the Irish Sea.

Ireland (antiently called *Iris, Ierne, Juverna, Hibernia*, and by Ptolemy *Britannia Parva* in respect of *Albion* call'd by him, as has been said, *Britannia Magna*) is the second in Extent among the British Isles lying to the West of Great-Britain, and divided into four larger Parts or Provinces, containing together thirty two Counties, *viz.*

Ulster to the N. { Londonderry, Knockfergus or Carrickfergus, Belfast, Down or Down Patrick, Dunnagal on the Coast; Armagh, Dungannon, Iniskilling in the inland Part.
containing ten Counties, Ch. T.

Leinster E. containing 11 Counties, Ch. T. { Dublin, Wicklo, Arcklo, Wexford or Weiford on the Coast; Kildare, Longford, Kilkenney in the inland Part.

Connaught W. containing five Counties, Ch. T. { Galway, Slego on the Coast; Tuath, Roscommon, Killelow, Athlone, in the inland Parts.

Munster S. containing six Counties, Ch. T. { Limerick, Clare on the River Shannon; Cork, Kingsale, Youghill, Waterford on the Coast; Cashel in the inland Part.

This Isle in Ptolemy's Time was inhabited by these following People, *viz.*

In Ulster { Rhobodgii with the *Venicii* along the N. Coast.
Erdini to the N. W. below the *Venicii*.
Darni to the N. E. below the *Rhobodgii*.
Volantii below the *Darni*, down to the River Bovinda Boyne.

In Leinster { Blani or Eblani, Chief Town, Edana Dublin.
Cassii W. of the *Eblani* and S. about Wicklo.
Menapii, Chief Town Menapia Wexford.
Brigantes (f) about the River Barrow.

(f) Mr. Camden seems to be of Opinion, that the true Name of these People was rather *Birganter*, as being taken from the River *Bir-gan*, about which they were seated.

In Connaught { *Nagnata* about Slego, Chief Town *Nagnata*.
Auteri about Tuam or middle Part of Connaught.
Gangani about Galway and Clare.

In Munster { *Luceni*
Velabri
Uterini or *Iverni*, Chief Town *Ivernus* } on West Coast.
Vodie { In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick.
Coriondi

Besides the antient Towns already set down, there are mention'd by Ptolemy these following, viz. In the Province of Leinster *Regia*, suppos'd to have stood not far from the Lake *Lough-Regith*, through which the River *Senus* Shannon passes, *Macolicum* Malc higher on the same River, *Reba Reban*, *Laberus* Killair: In the Province of Ulster *Dunum-Down*, *Rigia altera* suppos'd to have stood where now is St. Patrick's Purgatory. As for *Ivernus* mention'd above, as the Chief Town of the *Iverni* or *Uterini*, it was situated on the River *Ivernus* or *Iernus*, now thought to be the River *Maire*, and is judged to be the same with present Dunkeran.

The Rivers of chief Note in this Island are, *Senus* the Shannon, *Birgus* the Barrow, *Bovinda* the Boyne.

THE most remarkable of the lesser British Isles are these, viz.

Scilly Isles over-against the Lands-end or *Prom. Bolerium* in Cornwall. These are suppos'd to be the Isle *Silures* of Solinus, the *Sigdeles* of Antoninus, and the *Cassiterides* and *Hesperides* of the Greeks. Ramsey Isle, *Silimus* or *Limnus* over-against St. David's Point, called by the Romans *Promontorium Octopitarum* or *Verginium*, in Pembrokeshire.

On the West of England Eardsey Isle by Cape Lhyn or *Langanum Promontorium* in Caernarvonshire. This Isle seems to be the *Hedros* of Ptolemy, *Andros* of Pliny, and *Andium* of Antoninus.

Anglesey Isle, the *Mona* of Tacitus, which has been already mention'd in North-Wales.

Isle of Man over-against Lancashire. This is the *Mona* mention'd by Cæsar, and is by Ptolemy call'd *Monoeda*, by Pliny *Monapia*.

On the West of Scot- land	{ The W. Isles Ebu- de Isle, (g) reck- on'd a- bout 300, the Chief of which are	Harray-	suppos'd by	<i>Ebuda Orientalis.</i>	
		Lewis	Ortelius to	{ <i>Ebuda Orientalis.</i>	
		Wyft	be the old	<i>Ebuda Occidentalis.</i>	
		Sky Ricina	according to Ortelius, but according to Camden	<i>Ebuda Orientalis</i> , as Harray-Lewis was <i>Ebuda Occidentalis.</i>	
		Mull	Meleos.		
		Ha	Epidium.		
On the N. of Scot- land.	{ Orkney Isle (b) <i>Orcades</i> , of which there are but 26 inhabited, the Chief of them being	Arran	<i>Glotta</i> reckoned among the Counties of Scotland.	<i>Mainland Pomona.</i>	
		Orkney	<i>Oretis.</i>		
		Orkney	<i>Faira Dumna.</i>		
		Orkney	so called from the greatest of them, which is suppos'd by Mr. Camden to be the <i>Thule</i> of the Antients, at least of Ptolemy.		
Near or at the		<i>Canvey Isle, Covennos or Caunos in Essex.</i>			
Mouth of the		{ <i>Sheppy Isle, Toliapis</i> } in Kent.			
River Thames		{ <i>Thanet Isle, Thanatos</i> }			
On the	Wight Isle, <i>Veetis</i> South of Hampshire, of which it is South of	reckoned a Part.			
		Guernsey Isle, <i>Sarnia</i>			
		C.T.	{ <i>S. Peters</i> }	on the Coast of	
England		{ <i>S. Hilaries</i> }			
Jersey Isle, <i>Cesarea</i>		Normandy.			

In the last Place it is to be observ'd, that the Sea about the British Isles, and all along as far as to Spain, was sometimes comprehended by the Antients under the Name of *Oceanus Britannicus*, which properly taken was confin'd between the Rhine and *Prom. Gobæum*, or that Head of Land which shoots out into the Sea

(g) These Isles are called also *Betiorica*, and *Hebrides*. The Scotch call them *Inch-gall*. Pliny reckons them in all 30, and Solinus with Ptolemy, and some others five. Mr. Camden tells us, that in his time they were commonly, though erroneously, thought to be no more than 44. See Camd. Brit. p. 1070, 1071.

(b) Ptolemy reckons them to be 30 in Number, Pliny 40. See Camd. Brit. p. 1073, 1074.

Antient Names omitted in the Map for want of convenient room, *Aesica* Netherby in Cumberland, *Brovoniacum* Brougham in Westmorland, *Magna* Chester on the Wall, *Hunnum* Seavenshale, *Pons Aelii* Pont Eland, *Boricus* Borwick in Northumberland.

at the West End of Bretagne in France. The narrowest Part of this Ocean was the Old *Fretum Britannicum*, called by Tacitus *Fretum Oceani*; besides other Denominations taken notice of in the foregoing Chapter. *Oceanus Vergivius*, or *Verginius*, seems to have denoted antiently the Sea lying between the South Coast of Ireland, and the West Coast of England below St. David's Point, called antiently *Prom. Octopitarum*, and also *Verginium*; from which last Name this Sea took its Denomination. All that lies North of St. David's Point between England and Ireland, was more peculiarly called *Mare Hibernicum*. The Sea lying upon the North Coast of Ireland, and West Coast of Scotland, was called *Oceanus Caledonius* or *Deucaledonius*, from the *Caledonii* or *Deucaledonii* then living in the adjacent Parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus* lying to the North of the British Isles, and *Oceanus Germanicus* lying to the West of them, shall be spoken of hereafter in more proper Places.

C H A P. VII.

Of Antient GERMANY, RHOETIA, VINDELICIA, and NORICUM, together with Present GERMANY and BOHEMIA.

TO the East of the British Isles on the European Continent lies a large Country which both antiently was, and still is, called by the Name of *Germania*, or *Germany*. The most antient (i) Bounds thereof, besides the Sea, were three great Rivers, viz. the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Vistula* or *Weyssel*. Within which Extent there is now contain'd the greatest Part

(i) Cæsar makes the River *Mosa* or *Maes* to be the Boundary between Old Gaul and Germany; and Pliny makes the River *Scaldis* or *Schelde* to separate one from the other.

of Present Germany, with the Kingdom of Bohemia, Jutland in Denmark, as much of Poland as lies West of the Weyssel, and as much of the United Netherlands as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine. Now as Germany hath been lessened (in respect of its antient Extent) on the West of the Weyssel, so it hath been enlarg'd on the West part of the Rhine; and as it hath lost Jutland and Holland, so hath it got most of the Ground lying between the Danube and the Alpes, where were Old *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and part of *Rhaetia*. For Germany is at present bounded Northward with the Baltick Sea and Jutland, Westward with the German Sea or Ocean, the Netherlands, Lorrain and France, Southward with Switzerland and Italy, Eastward with Turkey, Hungary, the Kingdom of Bohemia and Poland.

Present Germany stands now divided into (*k*) nine general Parts called Circles, *viz.*

Circle of Up- per Sax- ony on the Bal- tick Sea to the N. E. contain- ing	Pomera- nia	E. belonging to Brandenburgh, W. belonging to Sweden,	C. T.	Stetin, Stargart, Ca- min, Colberg. Stralsund, Wolgast.
	Elector of Branden- burg S. of Pome- rania, Chief T.			Berlin, Brandenburgh, Francford on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; Custrin, Landspurg in the New Marche; Stendel in the Old Marche.
	Saxony S. of Branden- burgh. Its chief Parts are	Elector Duke of Saxony, Ch. T. Wit- temberg, Torgaw. Missa, Ch. T. Dresden, Lipsick, Missen. Thuringia, Ch. T. Erfurt, Eysenack, Jena, Gotha, Mansfeld.		
	Bishopr. of Mersburg and Naumburg,	Ch. T. the same.		

(*k*) Germany did some time ago contain a tenth Circle called the Circle of Burgundy, as comprehending Burgundy and all the Netherlands; which Countries are now a-days independent of the Empire of Germany.

Circle of L. Sax. W. of Up. Sax. and lying bet. the Baltick and German Sea. It contains many subdivisions, of which the principal are these:

Circle of Westphalia South of Lower Saxony containing many subdivisions, the Chief being

Holstein to the N. W. Ch. T.	Kiel belonging to the Duke of Holstein.	In Holstein proper.
	Rendsburg belonging to the King of Denmark.	
	Gluckstad belonging to the King of Denmark in Stormar.	
	Oldensloe belonging to the Duke of Holstein in Wagria.	
	Lunden belonging to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.	In Dithmarsche.
	Meldorf belonging to the King of Denmark.	
	Meckleburg E. of Holstein on the Baltick, Ch. T. Wismar belonging to the Swedes, Swerin, Rostock, Gudrow.	
D. denominated from their Ch.	Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Hannover, Magdeburg.	
Princip. of Ferden	C. T. Ferden (1).	
Duke of Bremen.	C. T. Bremen an Imperial City.	
Bishoprick of Hildesheim and Principality of Halberstadt,	Chief T. the same.	
Imperial Cities, the Chief being Hamburg on the Elbe,		
and Lubeck near the Baltick, both reckon'd to lie in Holstein.		
Principality of Embden, Chief T. Embden.		
Counties of Oldenburg and Dalmenhorst belonging to the King of Denmark, Chief T. the same.		
Principality of Minden belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Chief T. the same.		
Bishopricks of Osnaburgh, Munster, Paderborn, Chief T. the same.		
Dukedom of Cleves belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. Cleves, Weysel on the Rhine, Duisburg.		
D. of Berg.	bel. to El.	Dusseldorf.
D. of Juliers	Pal. of the Rhine,	Juliers, Aix la Chapelle, or Aken an Imperial City.
County of Marche, Chief Town Ham.		
County of Lippe, Chief Town Lippe or Lipstad.		
Dukedom of Westphalia, Chief Town Arensburg.		
Bishoprick of Liege, reckon'd by some in the Netherlands, Chief Towns * Liege, Huy, Dinant. [* See the Map of the Netherlands.]		

C. of

(1) The Territories of *Ferden* and *Bremen* did belong to the Swedes, but were taken from them in the late War, and now belong to the Elector of Hannover, tho' they still stand with *Sweden* annexed.

C. of Lower Rhine S. of Westpha. C. containing these principal Parts, *viz.*

El. Arch-bishop-
ricks of { Mentz, Ch. T. Mentz, Bingen.
Triers or Treves, Ch. T. Triers or
Treves, Coblenz.
Cologne, Ch. T. Cologne an Imperial
City, Bonne.

Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, lying partly in the Circle of Upper, and partly in the Circle of Lower, Rhine, Ch. T. Heydelberg.

Landgraviate of Hesse, Ch. T. Cassel, Marburg.
County of Waldeck and Principality of Hirschfeld, Ch. T. the same.

C. of Upper Rhine intermingled with the C. of Lower Rhine, and broken into many subdivisions, of which the Chief are

County of Nassau belonging to our late King William, and reckon'd by some in the Circle of Westphalia, Ch. T. Nassau.

County of Catzenellebogen, Ch. T. Darmstat, Catzenellebogen.

Bishoprick of Worms, C. T. Worms an Imperial City but demolish'd.

Bishoprick of Spire, Ch. T. Spire an Imperial City but demolished, Philadelphia.

Alfase { Lower { Strasburg, Haguenaw.
divided { Higher { Ch. T. { Colmar.
into { Suntgow { Mulhausen.

Bishoprick of Basil, so called from its once Ch. T. Basil, which now makes a Canton in Switzerland.

Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Aichstat, C. T. the same.

C. of Franconia E. of the Cs. of the Rhine.
Its Chief Parts are

Marq. of Calemback and Onspatch, C. T. the same.
The States of the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, who (if I mistake not) is lately chosen Elector of Treves or Triers.

Imperial Cities, the Chief being Frankford on the Neckar commonly reckon'd in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Nuremberg.

D. of Wirtemberg, Ch. T. Stargard, Tubingen.

Marq. of Baden, Ch. T. Baden.

Marq. of Baden-Durlach, Ch. T. Durlach.

Bishoprick of Constance so called from its once Chief City Constance now belonging to the Emperor.

Bishoprick of Augsburg, Ch. T. Ausburg an Imperial City, Dillingen.

Imperial Cities the Chief (besides Augsburg already mention'd) being Ulm, Heilbrun.

Austrian Swabia belonging to the Emperor, Ch. T. Friburg, Brisack in Brisgaw, Nellenburg, Rhinfeld, and Constance already mention'd.

annext to them in the Map of Sweden, &c. it being not worth while to prejudice the Plate to correct such small Matters, especially such notice being given otherwise of the Matter, as is sufficient.

C. of Bavaria East to Swabia and Franconia. Its Chief Divisions are

Electo-	Dukedom of Newburg, Ch. T. the same.	Munick or Munchen, Ingelstad, Landshut, Straubing, Burchausen.
	D. of Bavaria, Ch. T.	
	Palat. of Bavaria, Ch. T. Amberg. To which may be added the Villages of Hochstet and Blenheim, made remarkable by the Signal Victory obtained there by the Confederate Forces over the French and Bavarian Army.	
	Archbishoprick of Salzburg, Ch. T. the same.	
	Bishopricks denominated from their Ch. T.	Ratisbon an Imperial City, Passaw, Frisingen.
	Archduke of Austria, Ch. T. Vienna, Lintz, Newstad.	
C. of Austria E. of the former divided into these Principal Parts.	Stiria including Cilley County, Ch. T. Cilley, Rain.	Stiria proper, Ch. T. Gratz, Pruck, Juden-Burg.
	Carintha, C. T. Clagenuert, St. Vit, Villach.	
	Carniola including Windishmark, Ch. T. Meling.	Carniola proper, Ch. T. Laubach.
	Tyrol including Tyrol proper, Ch. T. Inspruck, Hall.	
	Bishoprick of Brixen, Ch. T. the same.	
	Bishoprick of Trent, Ch. T. the same, reckon'd formerly in Italy.	

THE Kingdom of Bohemia is bounded Northward with the Marquiseate of Brandenburg and Poland, Eastward with Poland again, Southward with Hungary and Austria, Westward with the Circles of Bavaria and Upper Saxony.

It is distinguish'd into four General Parts, viz.

Bohemia proper,	Ch. T.	Prague, Koningratz, Leutmeritz or Leitmeritz.
Moravia,		Olmutz, Brin, Znaim.
Silezia,		Breslau, Glogaw, Lignitz.
Lusatia,		Gorlitz, Bautzen, Soraw.

As for the remaining Countries that lie at present within the Compass of Old Germany, namely Jutland, and the West Provinces of Poland, the former shall be treated of in the Description of Denmark, the latter in the Description of the Kingdom of Poland.

THE

TH E Inhabitants of Antient Germany (which was bounded by the Limits aforemention'd, and comes now to be describ'd) are all comprehended by Pliny under (m) four general Denominations, viz.

<i>Vindili or Vandili, or Vandali, or Vanduli comprehending</i>	<i>Gutones or Gothi, Heruli or Lemovii, Carini, all in Brandenburg Pomerania.</i>
	<i>Burgundiones, in the North-West Provinces of Great Poland.</i>
	<i>Semnones in part of Brandenburg Marquisate, Misnia, Lusatia, and Silegia.</i>
	<i>Longobardi, in Middle Marche of Brandenburg, about Berlin and Brandenburg.</i>
	<i>Duringi in part of Brandenburg Marquisate next to Western Pomerania and Meckleburg.</i>
	<i>Rugii in Brandenburg and Western Pomerania on each side the River Viadrus Oder, and in Rugen Isle.</i>
	<i>Angili or Angli, Varini, Endoses, Suardones, Niathones, in Meckleburg D.</i>
	<i>Civiones in part of Lunenburg D. and Brand. Marq.</i>
<i>Ingevones comprising</i>	<i>Cimbri in Jutland.</i>
	<i>Saxones or Fos in Holstein.</i>
	<i>Cauchi in East Friseland or Princ. of Emden, Counties of Oldenburg and Dukedom of Bremen, namely from the River Amisius Ems to the River Albis Elbe.</i>
	<i>Majores in Friseland, Province of Groningen, and part of Overyssel, with some of North Gelderland.</i>
<i>Frisii</i>	<i>Minores in part of the Province of Utrecht and as much of the Province of Holland (or West Friseland and Holland) as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine.</i>
	<i>Marsi first in the Province of Zutphen, afterward some settling themselves in the D. of Westphalia, they that remain'd in Zutphen were called Marsaci or Marsatii.</i>
	<i>Bructeri in Overyssel first, and afterwards between Cologne and Lippe.</i>
<i>Istevones comprehending</i>	<i>Angrivarii about Minden.</i>
	<i>Chamavi N. of the Angrivarii.</i>
<i>These two posses'd themselves of the Country of the Bructeri.</i>	

(m) Pliny reckons up five general Denominations, under which he comprehends all the People that were of German extract. But the *Bastarnae*, or *Pencini*, which make the fifth sort, were seated on the East of the Weyssel, and consequently lying out of the Bounds of Old Germany are not mention'd above.

*Juhones
compre-
hending*

Dulgibini between Paderborn and the River *Visurgis* Weser.

Tubantes about the Head of the Ems.

Sicambri on the Rhine from Cologne to the parting of the Rhine. These being remov'd by Tiberius into Gaul between the Maes and the Rhine, their Country was inhabited toward Cologne by the *Tenturi*, towards the parting of the Rhine by the *Uspii*.

Ubi between the Rhine and the River *Mænus* Meine, their Country was possessed afterwards by the *Mattiaci* about Naffaw and Marpurg, and by the *Juhones* above them.

Marcomanni between the Rhine, the Danube and the *Nicer* Neckar.

Sedusii between the Rhine, the Meine, and the Neckar

Harudes between the Head of the Meine, and the Danube about Ingolstad.

Cherusci in the Dukedom of Brunswick and the neighbouring parts of Lunenburg Dukedom.

Chatti in Hesse and Thuringia.

Hermunduri in the Dukedom of Saxony and Misnia. They possessed themselves of some part of the Country of the *Harudes* upon their going into Bohemia.

Narisci in the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Austria. These were afterwards called *Armalausi*.

Boii or *Boiohemi* (o) in Bohemia, and afterwards in Bavaria, upon their being driven out of Bohemia upon the Removal of the *Marcomanni*, &c. from the Rhine and Neckar into the said Country.

Quadi in part of Austria North of the Danube, and part of Moravia.

Osi, *Gothini*, *Marsigni* in the remaining parts of Moravia, and in Silezia.

Lugii, *Burii* in part of Silezia and Great and Little Poland.

(n) From these *Alemanni* the French at this day call Germany by the Name of *Alemagne*, and the Germans by the Name of *Allemans*. As for the Rise of the Word *Germani*, (and consequently of *Germany*) it is scarcely to be doubted but it was originally deriv'd from *Gomer*, One if not the Eldest of the Sons of *Japher*, and so Grandson of *Noah*, whose Descendents first peopled these parts of Europe, as may be more fully seen in my Historical Geography of the Old Testament, Vol 1. Chap. 3. §. 2, 7, 15, 16, &c.

(o) These *Boii* or *Boiohemi* are suppos'd by some to have remov'd at first out of Old Gaul into the Country still called from them Bohemia, as another part of the same People did with other Gallick Nations, remove into Gallia Cisalpina, settling themselves about *Bononia* Bologne in Italy.

The chief Towns of antient Germany were *Treva* Lubeck, *Marionis Hamburg*, *Marionis altera Wismar*, *Statio Staden*, *Fabiramum or Biramum Bremen*, *Amisia Marpug* according to some, but rather Emden, *Trophæa Drusi Tangermund*, *Castellum Chattorum Cassel* in Hesse, *Lupia Lippe*, *Mattium Marpurg*, *Budoris Buriac* in the Marquisate of Baden-Durlach, *Aræ Flaviæ Nortlinghen*, *M.Brisiacus Brisach*, *Maroboduum Prague*, *Eburum Olmutz*, *Ebrodunum or Robodunum Brin*, *Medoflanum Znaim*. To these may be added some Towns lying indeed in *Gallia Belgica*, but belonging to some of the forementioned People, who passed over to the other side of the Rhine, as *Ara Ubiorum Bonne*, *Corfluentes Coblenz*, *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Kellen* + near Cleves, *Juliacum Juliers*.

Rhaetia was sometimes reckon'd as a part of antient Italy, but afterwards it was made a distinct Country from it, lying among the Alpes and as far Northward as to *Lacus Brigantinus* now Lake of Constance, between the Head of the Rhine Westwards, and the Head of the Drave Eastwards. So that it contain'd a great part of the present Country of the Grisons (who are therefore usually called by modern Latinists *Rhaeti*) as also some of the County of Tyrol, and of present Italy. Its chief Cities were *Tridentum Trent* in Tyrol, *Verona Verona*, *Feltria Feltre*, *Bellunum Belluno* in present Italy, *Curia Coire*, the chief Town of the Grisons.

Vindelicia lay between the Danube, the foremention'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, and the River *Œnus Inn*, so that it contain'd great part of the Circle of Swabia, with as much of the Circle of Bavaria as lies South of the Danube, and West of the River Inn. Its chief Towns were *Damasia* or *Augusta Vindelicorum Augsburg*, *Bri-gantium Bregenz* +, which gave Name to the foremention'd Lake, *Campodunum Kampten* +, *Guntia Guntzberg* +, *Abudiacum FuesSEN* +, *Izinica Munick* or *Munchen*,

München, *Abusena* Abensberg †, *Reginum* or *Regina Castra* Regensburg, more commonly called by us Ratisbon.

Noricum was extended between the Alpes and the Danube from the River *Enus* Inn, to M. *Cetbius*, or that range of Mountains which runs through Lower Austria, Stiria and Carinthia, to the River Drave, so that it contain'd as much of the present Circle of Bavaria as lies East of the River Inn, and great part of the Circle of Austria. Its chief Towns were *Noreia* Newmark † in Carinthia, *Juvavium* Salzburg, *Boiodurum* Instat †, *Ovilia* Wells †, *Lauriacum* Lorch †, *Vindoniana* Vienna.

As for Mountains, the *Hercinium Jugum* (tho' understood by some of the Antients more peculiarly of the Mountains about Bohemia, yet generally it) seems to have denoted that continued range of Hills which runs from the Rhine to Bohemia, and so on to Poland. And in like manner all the Woods that ran along the sides of these Hills spreading themselves very far out, so as to cover greatest part of old Germany, seem to have made up together the *Sylva Hercinia* so much talk'd of by the Antients for its Extent. Indeed there are not wanting some who make this Wood to have reached much farther, reckoning the *Sylva Arduenna* in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Woods in *Sarmatia Europaea* to have been parts of it. The Mountain in Swabia, at the Foot of which the Danube rises, went antiently by the Name of *Abnoba*.

The chief Rivers are *Danubius* Danube, which falls into the Euxine Sea, *Rhenus* the Rhine, (which receives *Nicer* the Neckar, *Mænus* the Meine on the East side, and *Mosella* the Moselle on the West side) *Amfius* the Ems, *Vifurgis* the Wefer, *Albis* the Elbe, all running into the German Ocean; *Viadrus* the Oder (as also *Vistula* the Weysel) falling into the Baltick Sea.

Of these the Danube is counted the largest River of Europe (excepting the Wolga) and the Rhine the next in

in largeness to the Danube. These have their Spring-heads not very remote from each other, the Danube rising in the County of Furstenburg in Swabia, and the Rhine in the Country of the Grisons.

The Danube empties itself into the Black Sea by six or seven Mouths, of which two only are at present navigable, the rest being choaked with Sands. The Rhine is likewise divided into many Channels towards the Ocean; that which goes by Utrecht and Leyden is the old and proper Channel; that which lets the Rhine into the River *Sala* or *Isala Issel* was made by Drusus, whence it was antiently called *Fossa Drusiana*, as the Channel from Leyden to Delf, and so on, being made by one Corbulo was called *Fossa Corbulonis*. One *Civilis* a Descendant of the Kings of the *Batavi* made a third Channel, by which he open'd a Passage (now called the River Leck) for the Rhine into the Mouth of the Maes. As for the other Inlet of the Rhine into the Maes, antiently called *Vabalis*, and now the River Waal; whether it was made by the old *Batavi*, or forced by the Over-fwelling of the Rhine, is not certain. Now the Rhine being thus let into the Maes and Issel, has three Mouths assign'd to it by some of the Antients, viz. the Mouth of its proper Channel called *Medium Rbeni Ostium*, the Mouth of the Issel, otherwise called *Flevum* or *Orientale Ostium Rheni*, and the Mouth of the Maes, otherwise called *Helium* or *Occidentale Rheni Ostium*, as may be seen in the small Draught in the Map of the Netherlands.

The Sea that washes the West Coast of Germany, and is therefore called the German Ocean, was for the same Reason antiently styled *Oceanus Germanicus*, and sometimes *Cimbricus*, from the neighbouring *Cimbri* above-mention'd. The Sea washing the North Coast of Germany, and now called the Baltick Sea, hath more than one Denomination given it by the Antients. It is called by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum* from the *Suevi*, under which Name were comprehended in the most early Times, all the German Nations living on each side the River *Suevus*, afterwards called *Viadrus*, and now the Oder. But the Name of this Sea that occurs

most frequently in old Authors is *Sinus Codanus*, taken from Isle *Codanonia* (now called Zeland in Denmark) lying toward the West end of it. This Isle with the others adjoyning, as also *Scandinavia* and *Insula Oceani*, were all formerly esteem'd belonging to Germany. Of these the *Insula Oceani* is that, which is now called the Isle of Rugen from the *Rugii* above-mention'd, and is still reckon'd to Germany. The other Isles make up great part of Denmark, as also Norway and Sweden, and therefore shall be further treated of in the Description of those Countries. As for the Isles of antient Germany lying in the German Ocean, the chief are those near the Coast of Jutland or Holstein, called formerly *Saxonum Insulæ*, from the *Saxons* above-mention'd.

Those small Isles which lie in a range at the Entrance into the Zuyder-Zee or South-Sea in Holland, are probably suppos'd to have joyn'd to the Continent in antient Times. For the Sea breaking into the old *Lacus Flevus*, (which as other Lakes had then no communication with the Sea but by the Mouth of the River *Sala* now *IJsel*) and covering all the neighbouring low Grounds, the aforesaid Lake became enlarg'd into what is now called the South-Sea, and the higher Spots of Ground on the Coast appear'd as so many Islands. Among which that now called Flieland, is thought to be the adjacent Tract to the old *Flevum Castellum*; for the *Fletio* Island of the Antients is generally allow'd to have been swallow'd up by the Sea, lying where are now the Shelves between Friseland and Weringen Isle.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Antient and Present ITALY.

THE Name of Italy (^o) which was at first given only to a part, became by degrees extended to the whole, of the Country lying between the Alpes and the

(^o) Italy had several other Names given it by the Antients, as *Hesperia* on account of its Western Situation in respect of Greece.

the *Fretum Siculum* now Strait of Messina. The Alpes are its West and North Boundary, separating it antiently from Gaul or *Celtogalatia*, *Rhaetia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*; at present from France, Savoy, Switzerland and Germany. On the other sides it is bounded by parts of the Mediterranean Sea, viz. Eastward by the Gulf of Venice, antiently called *Mare Superum*, as also *Sinus Adriaticus*, and Westward by the Sea of Tuscany, called formerly *Mare Inferum*, as also *Tuscum* or *Tyrrhenum*.

Present Italy may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, Northern and Southern: North Italy is commonly called Lombardy (*p*) and distinguish'd into

High Lom- bardy con- tain- ing	Piemont E. of France, and Savoy.	Ch. T.	Turin, Pignerol, Susa, Saluzzo, Nice, Mondovi, Vercelli, Aoust. Cafal, Albi, Acqui.
	Montferat E. of Piem.		Milan, Novara, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Bobbio.
	Milanese or D. of Mi- lan E. of Montferat.		Genoua, Savona, Final, Monaco, Spezza.
	Rep. of Genoua S. of Mil. on Sea Coast.		
Low Lom- bardy con- tain- ing	D. named from their Ch. T. N. E. of Ge- noua Repub.	Ch. T.	Parma with Piacenza, Modena with Reggio, Mirandula, Mantua.
	Rep. of Venice, E. of Milanese,		Venice, Padua, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Vicenza, Treviglio, Feltre, Belluno, Uden, Cabo di Istria, Pola in Istria.

South Italy lies between the Gulf of Venice and the Sea of Tuscany, containing

Saturnia, *Larium*, *Ausonia*, and *Enotria* were properly Names of some part, tho' frequently extended to denote the whole, chiefly by Poets.

(*p*) Lombardy was so called from the *Longobardi*, a German Nation abovemention'd, who coming into Italy possessed themselves of the North part thereof, and erected therein a Kingdom.

The States of the Church or Pope's Do- minion S. of Lombardy and divided into these parts,	Campagna di Romana, Ch. T. ROME, Tivoli, Al- bano, Ostia. St. Peter's Patrimony, Ch. T. Viterbo, Civita-Vec- chia, Porto, Bracciano. D. and Ter. nam'd { Castro, Orvieto, Perugia, Ur- from their Ch. T. } bino, Ferrara, Bologna. Sabina, Ch. T. Magliano Rieti. Umbria or D. of Spoleto, Ch. T. Spoleto. Marq. of Ancona, Ch. T. Ancona, Loreto. Romagna, Ch. T. Ravenna, Rimini.
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Great D. of Tuscany W. of the } State of Ch. on the Sea of Tusc } Ch. T. { Florence, Pisa, Leghorn,
Siena, Piombino.

The Rep. of Lucca on the Sea N. of Pisa in Tuscany, Ch. T. Lucca.

Kingd. of Na- ples taking up the most S. part of Italy and di- vided into	Terra di Lavora,	C. T.	NAPLES, Capua, Gaëta, Aquila, Atri.
	Abruzzo { Further Nigher		Civita di Chieti.
	C. of Moline or Lanciano,		Lanciano, Boiano.
	Principate { Further Nigher		Benevento, Conza.
	Basilicate, Capitanate		Salerno, Policastro.
	Territory of { Bari Otranto		Cirenza, Venosa.
	Calabria { Nigher Further		Manfredonia, Ascoli. Bari, Trani.
			Otranto, Tarento, Brindisi, Gallipoli.

Antient Italy may likewise be distinguish'd into two general Parts, *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italia* primarily so called to the South.

The North part of antient Italy was nam'd *Gallia*, from some Nations of the old Gauls, who crossing the Alpes; possessed themselves of this Tract. It was nam'd (by way of distinction from the old or true *Gallia* above describ'd) *Gallia Italica*, *Cisalpina*, and *Togata*, as lying in Italy on the side of the Alpes next to Rome, and upon account of its Inhabitants wearing the Habit called the *Toga*. As much of it as lay North of the River *Padus*, or *Po*, was styled *G. Transpadana*; as much as

lay South of *Padus*, *Cispadana*; and as much of both these as lay about the *Padus*, *Circumpadana*. The Boundaries between *G. Cisalpina* and *Italia* primarily so called, were at first the two Rivers *Arnus Arno*, and *Aësis Jesi*; but upon the Defeat of the *Senones* the River *Rubicon* was made the Boundary on the East side instead of *Aësis*.

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these

In the Rep. of Genoua part of Piem. Montferrat, and Milanesie	<i>Ligures, (q)</i> whole Country was call'd <i>Liguria</i> , on the Sea Coast between the River <i>Macra</i> , and <i>Varus</i> ,	C.T.	<i>Genua Genoua, Nicaa Nice, Portus Herculis Monæci Monaco, Albium Intemelium or Albintemelium Vintimiglia. Albium Ingaunum or Albingaunum Albenga, Vada Sabatia Savona, Pollentia Polenza †, Alba Pompeia Albi, Aſſa Asti, Aqua Statiella Acqui or Aich, Dertona Tortona, Iria Voghera †.</i>
In Piemont	<i>Taurini</i> <i>Segusiani</i> *	C.T.	<i>Augusta Taurinorum Turin. Segusia [* Or Cottii and Ideonni Regna. Augusta Praetoria Aosta, Eporedia jurea. Oſcela Domo d'Oſcela †.</i>
In the Co. of the Grisons, and part of Tyrol	<i>Euganei</i> <i>Rhaeti</i>	C.T.	<i>Anaunia or Anonium Nan or Non †, Saraca Sarca, Vannida Civida †, Clavenna Chiavenna, Telium Tellio. Tridentum Trent, Verona Verona. The Rhaeti with the Vindelici and Norici made afterwards a distinct Province from Italy.</i>

In

(q) The Division of antient Italy above-mention'd is that which was chiefly in use under the first Roman Emperors, besides which it may be convenient for the better understanding more early Writers to observe further, that the most early Inhabitants of Italy left upon Record were these, viz. the *Ausones* inhabiting the most Southern parts of Italy, afterwards called *Brutia* and *Lutania*; the *Osci* or *Osceni* inhabiting the parts afterwards called *Samnium* and *Campania*; *Siculi* inhabiting what had afterwards the Name of *Latium*, and the Country of the *Sabini*; the *Umbri* inhabiting as much of the Country afterwards

In the
Repub.
of Ve-
nise

Veneti,
Carni,

Ch. T.

Patavia Padua, Atria or Adria Adri †, from which the *Mare Adriaticum* took its Name, *Ateste Este* †, *Vicentia Vicenza, Altinum* †, *Travissium Trevigio, Opitergium Oderza* †, *Concordia Concordia* †.

Aquileia Aquilea, Forum Julii Friuli, Julianum Carnicum Zuglia †, *Vedinum Udine, Tergeste Trieste*, first belonging to *Istria*, but afterwards laid by the Romans to the *Carni*.

In Istria

{ *Istri* or
Hiftri }

Ch. T.

Pola Pola, Parentium Parenzo †, *Egidia Cabo di Istria, Neactium Castel Nuovo* †.

afterwards called *Tuscia*, as lies between the *Tiber* and *Umbro* on the *Mare inferum*, and a larger Tract on the *Mare superum*; the *Tusci* inhabiting all between the *Umbri* and the *Alpes* about the River *Padus*; the *Ligures* beneath the *Tusci* and the Sea Coast, as far as to the River *Rhodanus* in *Gallia*; and lastly the *Veneti* beyond the *Tusci*. In process of Time the *Tusci* being dispossessed of the Country about the *Po* by the *Gauls*, settled themselves on the *Mare Inferum*, having first driven out from thence the *Umbri*. The *Enotrii* coming out of *Arcadia* in *Greece*, first drove the *Ausones* out of the South part of *Italy* (forcing them to seek for a new Habitation about the River *Liris* and *Vulturnus*;) after that having obtained the Name of *Aborigines*, they drove out the *Siculi*. From the *Opici* were descended (as is said) the *Sabini*, from whom are said to come the *Picentes*, *Vesini*, *Marbi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, *Marrucini*, *Samnites*; from which last came the *Hirpini*, *Campani*, *Lucani*, and *Brutii*. In the mean while the *Greeks* having planted several Colonies, and built several Towns along all the Coast of *Italy* and *Sicily*; both these were for some time comprehended under the Name of *Magna Gracia*, until the *Greeks* being by degrees dispossessed, the Name became at last proper only to the lower part or foot of *Italy*, some Authors comprehending under that Name *Apulia*, *Messapia* or *Calabria*, together with *Lucania* and *Brutia*, others excluding *Apulia*, and others *Lucania* and *Brutia*.

It may be further here observable, that *Picenum* and *Samnium*, though they did strictly denote the Countries of the *Picentes* and *Samnites* only, yet were sometimes taken in a larger Sense, wherein they denoted also the Countries of some of the neighbouring People, and that variously in various Authors.

In Piedmont, D. of Milan, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Repub. of Venice, and State of the Church, as the Ch. T. shew more particularly

<i>Libici</i>	C.T.
<i>Levi</i>	
<i>Infubres</i>	
<i>Orobii</i>	
<i>Cenomani</i>	
<i>Ananes</i>	
<i>Boii</i>	
<i>Lingones</i>	
<i>Senones</i>	

Vercelle Vercelli.
Ticinium Pavia, Novaria Novara.
Mediolanum Milan, Laus Pompeia Lodi, Forum Diuguntorum Crema.
Comum Como, Bergamum Bergamo, Forum Licinii Berlasina †.
Brixia Brescia, Cremona Cremona, Mantua Mantua.
Placentia Piacenza.
*Bononia Bologna, called afore *Felsina*, Parma Parma, Brixellum Briscello, Regium Lepidi Reggio, Mutina Modena.*
Forum Cornelii Imola †, Faventia Faenza.
Sena Gallica or Senogallia Sinigaglia.
 The other Towns shall be set down in Umbria, which was the Seat of the *Senones*, till they were expelled by the Romans.

Italia primarily so called, or the South parts of old Italy comprehended these following Countries and People, viz.

In Tuscany and Rep. of Lucca with some part of Repub. of Genoua and State of the Church

Tyrrhenia or *Etruria* called also *Tuscia*, lying between the *Mare Inferum* and *M. Apenninus* from the River *Macra* to the River *Arnus*, and containing twelve Dynasties or small Sovereignties denominated from their Chief Towns, *Veii* †, *Volsinii* Bolsena †, *Clusium* Chiusi †, *Perusia* Perugia, *Cortona* Cortona †, *Aretium* Arezzo †, *Falerii* †, *Volaterra* Volterra, *Vetulonii* †, *Rusella* Bagni di Roselle †, *Tarquinii* †, *Care* Cerveteri †. To which may be added these other remarkable Towns, *Luna* †, *Pisa* Pisa, *Portus Liburnus* or *Herculus Liburnus* Livorno or Leghorn, *Populonia* near Piombino, *Telamon* Telamone †, *Cosa* Cosa Lanfredonia †, *Gravisca*, *Centum Celle* Civita Vecchia, *Algium* Palo †, all on the Coast. In the inland Parts *Nepete* Nepi, *Sutrium* Sutri †, *Fanum Voltumna* Viterbo, *Hortanum* Horti †, *Herbanum* afterwards *Urbs vetus* Orvieto, *Suana* Soana †, *Saturnia* Saturnia †, *Sena* Siena, *Florenzia* Florence, *Pistoria* Pistoria, *Luca* Lucca.

In State of
Church, viz.
Romagna,
Bolognese,
etc. with
part of
Tuscany

{ Umbria lying between the Rivers *Nar*, *Tiber*, *Pedessis* and *Aesis*, Ch. T. *Ravenna* Ravenna, *Arimini* *Rimini*, *Pisaurum* *Pisaro*, *Fanum Fortuna Fano*, *Sena Gallica* *Sinigaglia*, *Cesena* *Cesena* †, *Sassina* *Sarsina* †, *Urbignum* *Urbino*, *Sentinum* *Sentino* †, *Aesis* *Jesi* †, *Camerinum* *Camerino*, *Iuvium* *Augubio* †, *Mevania* *Bovagna* †, *Spolitium* *Spoleti*, *Tiferni* *Citta di Castello*, *Nuceria* *Camellaria* *Noceria* †, *Afsum* *Afisi* †, *Hispellum* *Ipello* †, *Fulginium* *Fulgino* †, *Suder* *Sodi* †, *Interamnum* *Terani* or *Terni*, *Narnia* *Narni* †, *Ameria* *Amelia* †, *Orciculi* *Otricoli* †.

In Sabina
and part of
Abruzzo,
etc.

{ Sabini between the Rivers *Nar* and *Anien*, Ch. T. *Cures* *Vecchio* de *Sabina* †, *Reate* *Riete*, *Nursia* *Norcia*, *Cutilia* †, *Amiternum* near *Aquila*, *Eretum* *Monte Eretundo* †, *Nomentum* *Lamentario* †.

Latium lying along the *Mare Inferum*, being extended from the Rivers *Anien* and *Tiber*, at first to *Circaum Promontorium*, afterwards to the River *Liris*. It was distinguished into

Latium Vetus containing these People, viz.

In Camp. di
Roma, etc.

{ *Latinī* properly so called, Ch. T. *Roma* *Rome*, *Tiber* *Tivoli*, *Praneste* *Pilastrina*, *Gabii* †, between *Rome* and *Pilastrina* in midway, *Tusculum* *Frascati* †, *Aricia* l'*Aricia* †, *Lanuvium* *Citta Lavinia* †, *Alba Longa* † near *M. Albano*. *Lavinium* *Patrica*, *Laurentum* *Paterno* †, *Ostia* *Ostia*, *Autemna* †, *Collatia* †, *Fidena* †, *Rutuli*, Ch. T. *Ardea* †.

Latium Novum or *Adiectitium*, comprehending

In Campagna
di Romana
and part of
Terra di La-
vora in the
K. of Naples

Equi, Ch. T. *Careoli* or *Carsuli* *Arsuli* †, *Valeria* or *Varia* *Vico Varro* †, *Sublaqueum* *Suliaca* †, *Algidum* in *Selva de Aglieri*.

Hernici, Ch. T. *Anagnia* *Anagni*, *Alatrium* *Alatri* †, *Veruli* *Veroli*, *Ferentinum* *Ferentino* †.

Volsci, Ch. T. *Antium* †, *Circae* near *Circaum Prom.* *Monte Circello*, *Anxur* or *Tarracina* *Tarracina*, *Suessa Pometia* †, *Velitra Belitri* †, *Cora* *Cora* †, *Norbä* *Norma* †, *Privernum* *Piperno* †, *Setia* *Sezza* †, *Sigニア* *Segni* †, *Sulmo* *Sermonetta* †, *Frusino* *Fraselona* †, *Fabrateria* *Falvaterra* †, *Aquinum* *Aquino* †, *Casnum* *Monte Casino*, *Atina* *Atino* †, *Arpinum* *Arpino* †, *Arx* *Arce* †, *Sora* *Sora* †, *Fregella* *Ponto Corvo* †, *Interamna* l' *Isola*.

Ausones, Ch. T. *Cajeta* *Gaëta*, *Fundi* *Fondi*, *Formia* *Mela* †.

In the Marq.
of Ancona
belonging to
the State of
the Chur.
as also in
Abruzzo
Principate,
and Capita-
nate, in the
Kingdom of
Naples

Picenum or (the Country of the) *Picentes* on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ancona* Ancona, *Castrum Novum Flaviano* †, *Castellum Truentinum* †, upon the R. *Truentus*, *Auximum Osmo* †, *Septempeda* S. *Severino* †, *Tollentinum Tollentino* †, *Firmum Picenum Firmo*, *Asculum Picenum Ascoli* †, *Interamnum Teramo*, *Atria Atri*.
Vestini on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Angulus Civita di St. Angelo* †, *Pinna Civita de Penna*, *Avia* or *Avelia Aquila*.
Marrucini on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Teate Chieti*.
Peligni in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Corfinium* †, *Sulmo Sulmona* †.
Marsi in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Alba Fucensis* †, upon the *Lacus Fucinus*, *Marrubium Morea* †.
Frentani on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ortona Ortona*, *Anxanum Lanciano*, *Histonium Guasto d'Amone* †.
Samnium or the Country of the *Samnites*, properly so called in the inland Parts, C. T. *Bovianum Bojano*, *Esernia Isernia*, *Sapinum Sepino* †, *Allifa Allifa* †, *Telezia Telese* †.
Hirpini in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Beneventum Benevento*, *Equus Tutilus Ariano* †, *Abellinum Avellino* †, *Compsa Conza*.

In Ter.
di Lavo-
ra and
Nigher
Princip.

Campa-
nia on
*Mare
Tuscum*
Ch. T.

Liternum Torre di Patria †, *Baja* †, *Misenum Monte Miseno* †, *Puteoli Puzzuolo*, *Neapolis Naples*, *Herculanum Torre di Greco* †, *Pompeii Scafati* †, *Surrentum Sorrento* †. *Capua* about two Miles from present or new *Capua*, *Sessa Aurunca Sessa* †, *Venafrum Venafri* †, *Castlinum Capua*, *Teanum Sidicinum Tiano* †, *Calatia Cajazzo* †, *Gales Calvi* †, *Atella Aversa* †, *Acerra Acerra*, *Nola Nola* †, *Nuceria Nocera* †.

Picentini on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Salernum Salerno*.

In Basi-
licate,
Capita-
nate
and the
Terr. of
Bari

Apulia
divided
into

Daunia
Ch. T.

Peucezia
Ch. T.

Teanum Apulum †, *Gerion Tragonata* †, *Sipunenum Siponto* †, *Luceria Lucera*, *Equulanum Troja* †, *Arpi* †, *Asculum Apulum Ascoli*.
Venusia Venosa, *Acherontia Acitenza*, *Canusium Canosa* †, *Canne Canne* †, *Salapia Salpe* †, *Barium Bari*, *Egnatia Torre d'Anazzo* †.

In Ter.
of O-
tranto,
and in
Calab.
Higher
and
Further

Magna
Gracia
com-
prehen-
ding

Messa-pia or	Calabri	Brundifium Brindisi, Hydrusum Otranto, Castrum Miner-va Castro †, Aletium Lezze
	Ch. T.	Tarentum Tarento, Neritum Nardo †, Gallipolis Gallipoli.
Cala-bria	Salengini	Pœsum Pesto †, Buxentum Poli-castro, Metapontum Torre di Mare †, Heraclea Policore †, Sybaris †, Potentia Potenzat.
	Ch. T.	Scyllium Sciglio †, Rhedium, Ruggio, Lecri Epizephyrii, Gerace, Scylacium Squillaci, Croce Cretone, Petelia Belica-stro, Ruscianum Rossano, Con-sentia Cosenza, Pandosia †, Hipponium Monte Leone †, Cerilli Cirella †, Clampetia Amantea †, Temsa or Tempa near Torre Loppa †, Torina Nocera †, Lametia Santa Eu-femia †, Caulonia Castel Ve-tri †.
Œno-tria contain-ing	Lucani	
	Ch. T.	
Brutii or Bru-tium		
	Ch. T.	

As for the Isles belonging to Italy, the chief are these following,

Sicily *Sici-
lia*, also
Sicania &
Trinacria,
lying at
the Toe
or S. of
Italy, and
now divi-
ded into
3 Parts

Val di Mazara	Val di Demona	Val di Noto	C. T.	PALERMO, Montreal, Mazara.
				Messina, Catania.

Syracuse, Augusta.

Its antiently famous Cities or Towns were Syracuse, Catona Catania, Tauromenium Taormina †, Messana (called before Zanicle) Messina, Myla Milazzo †, Tyndaris Tindari †, Cephaledis Cefalu †, Himera Termini †, Solus or Soluntum Solante †, Panormus Palermo, Depranum Trapini †, Selinus or Selinuntum Torre di Pulici †, Agragas or Agrigentum Gergenti, Camarina Torre di Camarana, Agyrium Agirone, Assorus Azaro †, Enna Castra Jana †, Netum Noto.

Sardinia, called likewise antiently
by the Romans *Sardinia*, but by
the Greeks *Sardo*, W. of Sicily.

At present Cagliari,
Oristagni, Saffari.
Antiently Calaris Cagliari, Olbia †.

Corsica,

Corsica, called also antiently by
the Romans *Corsica*, but by the
Greeks *Cyrnus*, N. of Sardinia. } Ch. T. } At present *Bastia*, Ajaz-
zo.
Antiently *Aetria* †, Ma-
riana †.

Isles of Lipari North of Sicily, antiently
called *Insulae Aeolia*, *Vulcania*, *Lipara*. } Lipari *Lipara*.
The Chief of them are } Volcano *Vulcania*.
} Stromboli *Strongylo*.

Of these Isles *Sicily* (and consequently the Isles of *Lipari*, as depending on *Sicily*) did belong to the King of *Spain*, but by the late Treaty of *Utrecht* it was yielded up to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Isle of *Sardinia* was taken from *Spain* in the late War, and by the aforesaid Treaty of *Utrecht* was yielded to the House of *Austria*: But after the late Expedition of the Spaniards to retake *Sicily*, and their Defeat therein, *Sicily* was yielded to the Emperor, who in lieu thereof yielded *Sardinia* to the Duke of *Savoy*, who is therefore now styled King of *Sardinia*, as he was afore styled King of *Sicily*, while he held that Island. The Isle of *Corsica* has of a long time belonged to the Republick of *Genoa*.

The chief Mountains in Italy are *Alpes* the Alpes, which beginning at Savona, run winding to the West and North from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, being as hath been said the West and North Boundary of Italy; *Apenninus* the Apennine, beginning likewise at Savona and running through the Middle of Italy to the *Siculum Fretum*, or the Strait of Messina; *Vesuvius* Soma between Naples and Nola famous for its burning: But more famous on the same account is *Etna* Gibel in Sicily; to which may be added *Eryx*, *M. Trapani*, and *M. Hyblaeus*, with the three Promontories of Sicily, viz. *Pelorum* C. Faro to the North, *Parachynum* C. Paffaro to the East, and *Lilybæum* C. Marsalla to the West.

Rivers of chief Note in Italy are *Padus*, called by the Greeks *Eridanus* the Po, (which receives on its North side *Ticinus* the Tesino, *Addua* the Adda, *Olius* the Oglio, *Mincius* the Menzo; on its South side *Tanarus* the Tanaro, *Trebia* the Trebie) *Athesis* the Adige, *Timavus* the Timayo, *Rubicon* the Fiumecino, *Metaurus* the

the Metaro, *Aternus* the Pescara, *Aufidus* the Lofanto, all emptying themselves into the *Sinus Adriaticus* or Gulf of Venice; *Sybaris* the Cochyle, *Crathis* the Crati, both falling into the *Sinus Tarentinus* Gulf of Tarento; *Arnus* the Arno, *Tiberis* the Tiber, (which receives on its West side *Clanis* the Chiana, and *Cremera*; on its East side *Nar* the Nera, and *Anien* the Teverone) *Liris* the Garigliano, *Volturnus* the Volturno, *Silarus* the Sila, running all into the Sea of Tuscany or *Mare Inferum*. Chief Rivers in Sicily are *Terias* Fiumedi S. Leonardo, *Anapus* the Alfio running by Syracuse, *Elorus* the Abiso, and *Gela* the Fiume di Terra Nuova.

There are in Italy these remarkable Lakes, *Lacus Verbanus* Lake Maggiore, *Lacus Larius* Lake of Como, *Lacus Sebinus* Lake Isco, *Lacus Benacus* Lake Guarda; to which may be added *Lacus Trasimenus* Lake of Perugia, famous for a great Defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

To what hath been already said concerning the several Denominations of the Sea washing the Coasts of Italy, no more needs be added than this, that the Name of *Sinus Adriaticus* seems properly to be extended Southward to the *M. Garganus*, or else *Prom. Japygium*, below which was properly the *Mare Adriaticum*, called also *Mare Ionium*, *Ausonium*, and *Siculum*. As much of the Mediterranean Sea as lay on the Coast of *Liguria* now Republick of Genoa, was from thence formerly called *Mare Ligusticum*, as now it is the Sea of Genoa. The *Mare Sardoum* was the Sea lying on the Isle Sardo or Sardinia, the *Mare Cyrium* on the Isle *Cyrnus* or *Corsica*.

C H A P. IX.

Of Present TURKEY in EUROPE, and Antient
GREECE, THRACE, MOESIA and ILLYRICUM.

Over against Italy on the East side of the Gulf of Venice lies Turkey in Europe, being bounded Northward with Sclavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, and Poland; Eastward with the Black Sea, Strait of Constantinople, Sea of Marmora, Strait of the Dardanelles and Archipelago; Southward with the Mediterranean Sea; Westward with the Ionian Sea, Gulf of Venice and Germany.

It may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, Northern Turkey and Southern Turkey.

Northern Turkey contains these Provinces, viz.

Bessarabia most N. Prov. on the Black Sea inhabited by the Tartars of	Ch. T.	Oczakow Budziack	Oczakow. Bialogrod, Kilk
Bulgaria S. W. of Besser. Romania S. of Bulg.			Sophia, Siliстра, Nicopoli, Varne. CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Trajanople.
Servia W. of Bulgaria,	Ch. T.		Belgrade lately taken from the Turks, and now belonging to the Emperor, with a consider- able Tract of the adjoyning Part of Servia, Semendria, Nice or Nissa, Widin.
Bosnia W. of Servia,			Seraio, Bagnialuch, Pistrino, O- brach.
Croatia West of Bosnia belong- ing to the	Emperor, Turks, Venetians, called Morlachia,	Ch. T.	Carlstat. Wihitz. Zegna or Zenga.

Dalmatia S. E. of Venetians,
Croatia and W. } of Bosnia, be- } Rep. of Ragusa, } C. T. } Spalato, Zara, Scardo-
longing to the } Turks, } } na, Sebenico, Castel
} } Nuovo, Cataro.
} } Ragusa, Stagno.
} } Narenta, Trebigna.

Southern Turkey contains these Countries or Provinces,

Macedonia W. of Rom.	Salonichi, Contessa, Emboli.
Albania W. of Maced.	Durazzo, Scutari, Croia, Dol- cigno, Valona.
Canina S. of Alb.	Larta, Chimera, Canina.
Janna E. of Canina,	Larissa, Armiro, Zeiton.
Livadia S. of Janna,	Athens or Setines, Lepanto, Stives or Thives.
Morea South of Livadia belonging to the Vene- tians, till the last Year, when it was taken from them by the Turks.	Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, Modon, Coron, Novarino, Mifitra.

Ch. T.

Within the Compass of present Turkey in Europe lay antiently *Græcia*, *Thracia*, *Mæsia*, and *Illyricum*.

Græcia took up the South Part of the aforesaid Turkey, being bounded Eastward by the River Strymon and the *Mare Ægeum* Archipelago; Southward by the *Mare Creticum* Sea of Candia; Westward by the *Mare Ionium* Ionian Sea; Northward by the *Montes Scardici*. It is usually (r) divided into five general Parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Hellas* or *Græcia* properly so called, *Epirus*, *Theffalia*, and *Macedonia*.

(r) Aristotle lib. i. *Meteororum* divides Greece into four Parts, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Peloponnesus*. The Romans divided it only into two Provinces, viz. *Macedonia* and *Achaia*, under the former they comprehended the true *Macedonia* together with *Epirus* and *Theffalia*; under the latter *Gracia propria* and *Peloponnesus* with the Isles lying about them.

(s) Peloponnesus now the Morea is that Peninsula, which lying between the Ægean and Ionian Seas made up the South part of Greece, being separated from *Græcia propria* by the Sinus Corinthiacus Gulf of Lepanto, and Sinus Saronicus Gulf of Engia, and the Isthmus between both, called the Isthmus of Corinth. It was divided into six Parts or Regions, viz.

On the Ionian Sea	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Achaia \text{ (t)} \\ propria, \\ Elis, \text{ (u)} \\ Messenia, \end{array} \right\}$	Ch. T.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Corinthus Corinth, Cenchrea, Sicy- \\ on, Patra. \\ Olympia, Cyllene. \\ Messenia Mosenega, Pylus Novarino, \\ Corone Coron, Methone Modon. \end{array} \right\}$
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In the Inland	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Arcadia, \text{ (x)} \end{array} \right\}$	Ch. T.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Tegea, Stymphalus, Mantinea, Me- \\ galopolis. \end{array} \right\}$
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On the Ægean and Cretan Sea	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Laconia, \text{ (y)} \\ Argia or \\ Argolis, \end{array} \right\}$	Ch. T.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} LACEDÆMON OR SPARTA Misitra, \\ Leucium, Amycle, Epidaurus, \\ Limera Napoli di Malvasia, He- \\ los. \\ Argos Hippium Argo, Nemea, My- \\ cene, Nauplia Napoli di Roma- \\ nia, Trazen, Epidaurus. \end{array} \right\}$
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(z) Hellas or *Græcia propria* called also *Achaia* (now Livadia) lay to the North-East of the Peloponnesus, from which 'twas separated by the Bounds already

(s) This Peninsula was also called antiently *Ægialia* and *Apia*.

(t) This part is called *Achaia propria* by Ptolemy, *Achaia Peloponnesi* by Theophrastus, to distinguish it from *Achaia* taken for the same as *Hellas* or *Græcia propria*. The Territories of *Sicyon* and *Corinthus* are by some of the Antients reckon'd as Parts of the *Peloponnesus* distinct from *Achaia propria* under the Name of *Sicyonia* and *Corinthia*.

(u) The *Elei* or *Elidenses* were, in the Opinion of some, called before *Epei*.

(x) *Arcadia* was also called *Pelasgia*.

(y) *Laconia* was called also *Lelegia*, and *Cebalia*. Under the Name of *Lacedemon* or *Laconia*, some will have *Messenia* to be comprehended by some of the Antients.

(z) *Græcia* or *Hellas propria* is so called, because the Name did primarily belong to it. It was also called according to some *Doris*, *Argos* or *Argia*.

menti-

mention'd, as it was West from *Epirus* by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Theffalia* by the M. *Othrys* and *Ceta*, and E. by the *Mare Ægæum*. It was divided into these eight several Parts or Regions, viz.

To the E. on the <i>Euripus</i> and toward the <i>Æg. Sea</i> .	<i>Attis</i> (a) or <i>Attica</i> , <i>Megaris</i> , (b) <i>Bœotia</i> , <i>Locris Epicnemidia</i> ,	Ch. T.	<i>ATHENÆ</i> Athens, Marathon. <i>Megara</i> , Eleusis, Nissa. <i>Orchomenum</i> Orchomeno †, <i>Thespiae</i> Tespe †, Lebadia <i>Livadia</i> †, Cheronea, Plateæ, Theba Thives, Delium, Aulis, Lencira. <i>Cnemides</i> , Opus, Thronium, Elataea, Lilea.
To the W. tow. <i>Epirus</i> and Ion. Sea	<i>Doris</i> , <i>Phocis</i> , <i>Locris Ozolea</i> , <i>Ætolia</i> , (c)		<i>Boium</i> , Cytinium, Pindus. <i>Anticyra</i> , Cyrtha, Pythia, Delphi. <i>Naupactus</i> Lepanto. <i>Chalcis</i> , Calydon, Olenus, Pleuron.
Ch. T.			

Epirus (now Canina) lay to the West of *Græcia propria*, being separated from it (as hath been said) by the River *Achelous* Northward, from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus*, and from *Theffalia* by the M. *Pindus*, Southward from *Peloponnesus* by the Sinus *Corinthiachus*, on the West it was bounded by the *Mare Ionium*. It contain'd these People and Countries.

<i>Molossi</i> , <i>Dryopes</i> , <i>Chaones</i> , <i>Thesprotii</i> , <i>Cassopai</i> , <i>Almene</i> , <i>Ampiblochi</i> , <i>Acarnania</i> (d)	Ch. T.	<i>Dodone</i> .
		<i>Oricum Valona</i> , Antigonia, Panormus, Elaus. Buthrotum Butrinto. <i>Cassope</i> . <i>Nicopolis</i> one of the Dardanels of Larta, or Prevesa. <i>Argos Amphilochium</i> . <i>Ambracia</i> , Larta according to some, Attium the other Dardanel of Larta, Stratos.

- (a) *Attica* was also called *Attia*, *Mopsopia*, *Cecropia*, *Ogygia*.
- (b) *Megaris* was also called *Nyssea*.
- (c) *Ætolia* was also called *Curetis* and *Hyantis*, and is by some of the Antients reckon'd a distinct Country from *Græcia propria*.
- (d) *Acarnania* is reckon'd by some antient Geographers as a distinct Region from *Epirus*.

Theffalia

(e) *Theffalia* (now Janna) lay to the North of *Græcia propria*, from which it was separated, as hath been above said; to the West and North 'twas bounded by *Macedonia*, and to the East with the *Mare Ægæum*. It contain'd these several Parts;

<i>Theffaliotis,</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Hypata, Softhenea, Cypera.</i>
<i>Estiotis,</i>		<i>Gomphi, Phastus, Tricca Triccalia, Ætinium.</i>
<i>Pelægiotis,</i>		<i>Larissa Larissa, Pharsalus, Pytheum, Atrax.</i>
<i>Magnesia,</i>		<i>Folcus.</i>
<i>Pthiotis,</i>		<i>Pthia, Theba Theffalica, Echinus, Larissa Pen-silis, Demetrias, Pagasa.</i>

(f) *Macedonia* lay to the North of *Epirus* and *Theffalia*, being bounded East with the River *Strymon* (which parted it from *Thracia*) and the *Mare Ægæum*, Westward with the *Mare Ionum*, and Northward with the *Montes Scardici*, which separated it from *Illyricum* and *Mæsia*. Its more remarkable People and Countries were these, viz.

<i>Taulantii,</i>	Ch. T.	<i>Epidamnus or Dyrrachium Durazzo, Apol-lonia, Aulon.</i>
<i>Paonet,</i>		<i>Alorus.</i>
<i>Æmathia,</i>		<i>Pella, Ægea, Idomena, Ædessa.</i>
<i>Mygdonia,</i>		<i>Antigonia, Carrhabia, Lethe.</i>
<i>Pieria,</i>		<i>Pidna, Pimpla, Phylace.</i>
<i>Paraxis,</i>		<i>Cassandra or Potidaea, Torone, Olynthus.</i>
<i>Amphaxitis regio,</i>		<i>Theffalonica Salonichi, Stagira.</i>
<i>Edones,</i>		<i>Amphipolis Emboli, Scotusa, Berga.</i>
<i>Chalcidica regio,</i>		<i>Singus, Ampelius.</i>

(e) *Theffalia* is also called *Pelasgia* and *Pyrrhea*. In this Country liv'd the *Myrmidones*, as also the *Lapithæ* inhabiting *M. Pindus* and *Othrys*, and the *Centauri* dwelling about *M. Pelios*, all of them often mention'd by Poets.

(f) *Macedonia* was also called *Macetia*, *Peonia*, *Æmonia*, *Æmathia* and *Mygdonia*, each being properly the Names of some Part of it. Under *Macedonia* was sometime comprehended *Theffalia*, which therefore has sometime the Names of *Æmathia* and *Æmonia* attributed to it.

TO the North-East of Greece lay (g) *Thracia* now Romania, being bounded Northward by *M. Æmus*, Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosporus Thracicus*, *Propontis* and *Helleponus*, Southward by the *M. Ægeum*, and Westward by the River *Strymon*. Among its People the Chief were these, the *Bistones*, *Cicones*, *Edones*, *Odrysæ*, *Tbyni*, *Bebryces*, *Sithoni*, *Bessi*, *Denseletæ*, *Mædi* or *Medi*. Among its Provinces that which lay on the *Bosporus Thracicus* was called *Europa*, from whence the Name of Europe seems to have been extended to all that large Peninsula or Part of the old World which lies West of the said *Bosporus*.

The remarkable Towns of antient Thrace were these, viz.

Upon or towards the *M. Ægeum* { *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Abdera* or *Clazomene*, *Tinda*, *Marenea*, *Ismarus*, *Ænus*, *Cypsela*, *Cardia*, *Eleus*, *Sestus* one of the Dardanels, *Gallipolis* *Gallipoli*, *Lysimachia*.

On the *Pontus Euxinus* { *Paetya*, *Bisanthe*, *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, *Selymbria* *Selivria*.

On *Bosporus Thracicus* { *BYZANTIUM* afterwards call'd *NOVA ROMA* and *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, Constantinople.

On *Pontus Euxinus* { *Phinopolis*, *Salmydæsus*, *Peranticum*, *Apollonia*, *Toza*, *Anchialus*, *Melembria* *Mesembria*.

In the inland parts { *Byzya*, *Philippopolis* *Philippopoli*, *Trajanopolis* *Trajanople*, *Adrianopolis* *Adrianople*, *Topiris*, *Nicopolis* *Nicopoli*, *Sardica*.

(g) *Thracia* is sometimes denoted, especially in the writings of Poets, by the names of *Bistonia*, *Odriſia*, *Sithonia*, *Bebrycia*, &c. taken from its chief People. In the most early times the name of *Thracia* was extended N. as far as to the *Ister*, and S. as far as to *Achaia*, so that it comprehended *Mæsia*, *Macedonia* and *Theſſalia*.

Above Thrace lay *Mæsia*, being bounded N. by the *Danubius* or *Ister*, which separated it from *Dacia*; Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*; Southward by *M. Æmus*; and Westward by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*. It was divided into *Mæsia Superior* now Servia, and *Mæsia Inferior* now Bulgaria. In the former were the *Dardani*; in the Western or more inland parts of the latter were the *Triballi*, the Eastern part thereof lying on the *Pontus Euxinus* was inhabited by some Scythian Nations, as the *Troglodytæ*, *Pucestæ* about the Isle *Peuce*, and *Getæ* lying on each side the Danube or *Ister*, partly in *Mæsia*, and partly in *Dacia*. Its Ch. T. were *Nessus* *Nissa*, *Rhetiaria*, *Cœsus* on the Danube; *Tomi*, *Istropolis*, *Odessus* on the Euxine Sea.

TO the W. of *Mæsia* and *Macedonia* lay *Illyris* or *Illyricum* along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Istria* in Italy. It was divided into two parts, *viz.*

In Croatia and } *Liburnia* { *Senia* *Zegna*, *Jadera* *Zara* *Vecchia*,
W. Dalmatia } Ch. T. { *Scardona* *Scardona*.

In the rest of } *Dalmatia* { *Dalmatia* Ch. T. { *Dalminium* or *Delminium* *Delminio*,
Sicum *Sebenico*, *Salona* near Spalato,
Narona *Narenta*, *Epidaurus* *Ragusa*,
Budua *Budoa*, *Olchinium* or *Colchini-um* *Dolcigno*, *Lissus* *Alessia*, *Scodra* *Scuttarai*.

Mountains of chief note in Old Greece were these, *viz.* *Stympalus*, *Mænarus*, *Pholoe*, *Cyllenus*, *Erymantbus*, *Taygetus* in *Peloponnesus*; *Acroceraunii* and *Pindus* in *Epirus*; *Helicon* and *Parnassus* in *Phocis*; *Cithæron* in *Bœotia*; *Hymettus* in *Attica*; *Othrys* and *Cœta* between *Græcia propria* and *Thessalia*; *Olympus*, *Pelius* and *Offa* in *Thessalia*; *Atbos* in *Macedonia*. In Old Thrace, *Rhodope* and *Æmus*.

The Rivers of chief note were, *Peneus*, *Alpheus*, *Panisus*, *Eurotas*, and *Inachus* in *Peloponnesus*; *Acheron* and *Cocytus* in *Epirus*; *Cephissus* (divided into two

Streams, *Asopus* and *Ismenus*) in *Græcia propria*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus* in *Theffalia*: In *Macedonia*, *Aiacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon* running into the Ægean Sea; *Panyasus*, *Apsus*, *Läus*, *Celidnus*, running into the Sinus *Adriaticus*.

What were the ancient names of the Seas lying on the Countries here describ'd has been already intimated in putting down the Bounds of each Country; it remains to observe, that the part of the *Mare Ægæum* about the I. *Icarus* and the adjoyning Isles, was peculiarly call'd *Mare Icarium*, and the *Mare Myrtoum* was the peculiar name of another part, namely of all that lay between the *M. Icarium* Eastwards, and *Argolis*, *Attica*, and I. *Eubœa* Westwards, according to ancient Writers, excepting Ptolemy who places the *M. Myrtoum* between the I. *Samus* and the Peninsula of *Caria*, or between the *M. Icarium* Northwards, and *Rhodium* Southwards. It remains further to observe, that the old names of the principal Gulfs belonging to Greece were these, viz.

On the Coast of *Epirus*, *Sinus Ambracicus* Gulf of Larta.

Between *Epirus*,
Grac. prop. and
Peloponnesus } *Sinus Corinthiacus*, call'd also *Criessus*, *Cyrrhaeus*,
and *Delphicus* Gulf of Lepanto.

On the Coast of
Peloponnesus } *S. Cyparissaeus* Gulf of Arcadia.
S. *Messeniacus* Gulf of Mossenega or Coron.
S. *Laonicus* Gulf of Colochina.
S. *Argolicus* Gulf of Napoli.

Between Pel. and Grac. prop. } *S. Saronicus* called also *Megaricus* and *Eleusinius*,
Gulf of Engia.

On the Coast of
Theffalia } *S. Maliacus* Gulf of Zeiton.
S. Pelasgicus called also *Pegasicus*, *Folcicus*, and
Demetriacus, Gulf of Armiro.

On the Coast of
Macedonia } *S. Thermaicus* or *Thermans* Gulf of Salonichi.
S. Toronaicus or *Toronaus* Gulf of Aiomena.
S. Singicus Gulf of Contessa.
S. Strymonicus Gulf of Monte Sancto.

On the Coast { S. Piericus.
of Thracia { S. Melas or Cardianus Gulf of Eno.

To these may be added *Euripus*, or that narrow Arm of the Sea between *Gracia Propria* and *Eubœa Insula*.

The chief Islands belonging to the Countries here describ'd are,

In the M. { Corfu *Corcyra*, S. Maura *Leucas*, Cefalognia *Cephalonia*,
Ionium { Isle di Compare *Ithaca*, Zante *Zacynthus*,

In the M. { Candia *Creta*, Ch. T. at present Candia, Canea, Retimo; antiently *Gortyna*, *Gnossus*, *Cydon*, *Lyttus*.
Creticum. { Cerigo *Cythera*.

In the Sinus { Egina *Engia*, Salamis *Coluri*, Eubœa or *Chalcis*
Saronicus { Negropont.

In the Mare Aegeum { Between Attica and Pe-
lpon. W. and Caria in Asia East { Cyclades (b) Sporades } viz. *Delus*, *Andrus* *Andri*, *He-
lena*, *Cia*, *Cythnus*, *Seriphus*,
Siphnus, *Naxus* *Nicfia*, *Parus*
Paro, *Myconus*, *Tenos*, &c.
} viz. *Icarus*, *Patmus*, *Abydalea*,
which are reckoned by some
to Asia, *Amorgus*, *Melus*, *The-
ra*, &c.

Over-against { Scyrus *Sciro*, Peparethus *Piperi*, Lemnos *Stali-
Macedonia* { mene.

Over-against { Thasus *Taso*, Samos or Samothracia *Saman-
Thracia* { drachi, Imbrus *Lembro*.

(b) As to the number and names of the *Insulae Cyclades* and *Sporades*, there is very little agreement to be met with in ancient Writers. It is said by some, that the *Cyclades* were so call'd from their lying *ἐν κύκλῳ* in a Circle round the I. *Delus*; and the *Sporades* from their lying scattered about the *Cyclades*.

C H A P. X.

Of Ancient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europea, and Present Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Poland, and Little Tartary.

Above Illyricum lay anciently Pannonia, which was bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the same River and Mons Aureus, S. by Illyricum, and W. by M. Cetius. Within this compass now lies great part of Hungary and Slavonia, besides some parts of the neighbouring Provinces of Germany and Turkey already mention'd.

The Kingdom of Hungary (with Slavonia now usually reckon'd as a part of it) is bounded Northward by Poland, Eastward by Transylvania and Walachia, Southward by Turkey, Westward by Germany and Bohemia.

Hungary properly so call'd is divided into two general Parts, viz.

Upper Hung. N. of the Danube divided into 34 Counties Ch. T. } Presburg, Leopolstat, Newhaufel, Esperies, Cafchow or Caffovia, Agria or Erlaw, Tockay, Pest, Colocza, Zolcock, Great Waradin, Giulia, Segedin, Titul, Temeswar lately taken from the Turks.

Lower Hung. S. of Danube containing 14 Counties Ch. T. } BUDA, Gran, Raab or Javarin, Alba Regalis or Stul-Weissemburc, Canisfa, Sigeth, Funskirchen or Five Churches.

Slavonia lies between the Drave N. and the Save S. being divided into six Counties. Its Ch. T. are Possega, Gradiskia,

Gradiskia, Agram or Zagrab, Effeck, Szerem or Sirmisch, Peter Waradin, Salankemen, Semlyn.

As for Old *Pannonia* it was divided into two Parts, viz.

In Carniola, Croatia, Win-dishmark, Ca-rinthia, Stiria, Austria. { *Pannonia Su-perior* or *Pri-ma Consula-ris* to the W. Ch. T. } { *Siscia* Siseck in Croatia; *Petovium* Pettaw in Stiria; *Æmona* Under-laubach, *Nauportum* Overlaubauch in Carniola; *Vindoniana* Vienna in Austria; *Segeſta* Sigeth in Hungary.

In Low Hung Slavonia, Bos-nia, and Servia. { *Pann. Infer.* or *Secunda Consularis* to the E. Ch. T. } { *Arrabona* Raab, *Scarabantia* Scarbing, *Aquincum* Buda in Hungary; *Sirmium* Sirmisch in Slavonia; *Tay-runum* Belgrade in Servia.

As much of *Pannonia* both *Superior* and *Inferior* as lay between the two Rivers *Dravus* the Drave, and *Savus* the Save was by a peculiar name call'd *Valeria*, and also *Pannonia Interamnia*.

As much of upper Hungary as lies W. of the Theyfse was inhabited anciently by the *Jazyges Metanastæ*, a People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and what lay E. of the said River, appertain'd to Old *Dacia*, which comes next to be describ'd.

Dacia was bounded Northward by the *Montes Car-patici* Crapach Mountains, Eastward by the River *Hierasus* Prut and *Ister* or *Danubius*, Southward by the *Ister* again, Westward by the River *Patissus* or *Tibiscus* now Theyfse. Within this compafs is now contain'd (besides part of Upper Hungary already mention'd) Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

Transylvania (i) is bounded N. by Poland, E. by Walachia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia again and

(i) Transylvania is so call'd as lying beyond the Woods between it and Hungary.

Hungary, W. by Hungary again. It is divided into five parts according to the five Nations which inhabit it, *viz.*

Part 1. Inhabited by the Saxons, Ch. T. Hermanstat or Zeben, Cronstat or Brafflow.

Part 2. Inhabited by the Hungarians, Ch. T. Weiffenburg, Clau-senburg or Coloswar, Newstat.

Part 3. Inhabited by the Circules or Bulgarians, Ch. T. Newmark.

Part 4, 5. Inhabited by the Walachians and Moldavians, very small in extent, and containing no considerable Towns.

On the East of Transylvania lies Walachia (*k*) and Moldavia; between Poland to the N. and Turkey to the South. The Ch. T. of the former, which lies most N. upon Poland, are Jazy and Soczow; of the latter, which lies most S. upon Turkey, Targovisço and Buckorest.

As for Old *Dacia*, it was divided into three parts, *viz.*

In E. Upper } Ripensis Ch. T. { *Zurobara* Temeswer, *Zeugma* Clau-Hungary } *Verbeli* } *Clauenburg*.

In Transylv. &c } *Mediterranea* Ch. T. { *Zarmisogetuse* or *Colonia Ulpia Tra-jana Verbeli* †, *Alba Julia Weiffen-burg*, *Patruissa* Cronstadt.
W. Walachia and Moldavia }

In E. Walach. *Alpestris* to the East containing no Towns of note.

As much of Walachia as lies East of the River Prut belonged formerly to *Sarmatia Europaea*, which shall be next spoken of.

(k) Monsieur Baudrand assures us, that he was inform'd by the Inhabitants, and by several Poles, more especially Count Morstein Great Treasurer of Poland, that the Country commonly call'd in all Modern Maps Moldavia, ought to be call'd Walachia; and on the contrary what in the Maps is usually styl'd Walachia, ought to be nam'd Moldavia. Indeed both Countries went at first under the common name of Walachia, Moldavia being then call'd Lower or Eastern Walachia.

Sarmatia Europæa was bounded N. with the Oceanus Sarmaticus and (^l) Terra Incognita; E. with the River Tanais, Palus Maeotis, Bosphorus Cimmerius, and Pontus Euxinus; S. with the Pontus again, and the Montes Carpatici; W. with the River Vistula. Within which Extent is now comprehended greatest part of the Kingdom of Poland, all Little Tartary, the South part of Muscovy, with Livonia a Province belonging to the Swedes, till it was taken from them by the Muscovites.

Poland in its largest acceptation is bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, Livonia and Muscovy; E. by Muscovy again and Little Tartary; S. by Besserabia in Turkey, Walachia, Transylvania and Hungary; W. by Bohemia and Germany. It is distinguish'd into two general parts, the Kingdom of Poland properly so call'd, and the Great Duchy of Lithuania.

The Kingdom of Poland properly so call'd contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Great Poland } Posna, Kalish with Gnesna, Sirad, Lencici, Brest, Ch. T. } Wladislaw. The two last are in that part of Great Poland, which is peculiarly call'd Cujavia.

Mazovia: Its Ch. T. } Warsaw, Plocisko, Bielsko, Augustow. The two last are in that part of Mazovia, which is peculiarly call'd Podlachia.

Little Poland, Ch. T. Cracow, Sandomir, Lublin.

Little Russia, Ch. T. Lemberg or Leopol, Premislaw, Chelm.

Volhinia divided into } Upper, Ch. T. Lucko.
 } Lower, being the Ukraine or Country of the Cossacks, Ch. T. Kiow belonging to the Muscovites; Bialacerkiew, Circassy belonging to the Poles.

Podolia divided into } Upper, Ch. T. Caminiec, Trembowla, Bar.
 } Lower, Ch. T., Braclaw.

(^l) See Ptol. Geogr. lib. 3. chap. 5. at the very beginning.

Prussia on the
Baltick Sea be-
longing patly
to the

Kingdom of Poland, Ch. T. Dantzick, Culm,
Thorn, Marienburg, Elbing, which (if I mistake
not) was some Years since put into the Hands
of the King of Prussia, or seiz'd by him as a
Pledge for some Money due to him, from the
Crown or Republick of Poland, or the like. To
which may be added the Abbey of Oliva, fa-
mous for a Peace there concluded in 1660. be-
tween the Emperor and King of Poland, on one
side, and the King of Sweden on the other side.
On which Treaty are founded the Demands of
the Protestant Princes at present on Poland, for
the Volation of the same in respect of Thorn.
Elector of Brandenburg, and lately erected into a
Kingdom, Koningsberg, Memel, Pillaw.

The Great Duchy of Lithuania contains these Pro-
vinces, viz.

Lithuania pro- { Wilna, Troki, Grodno, Novogrodeck, Minski,
perly so call'd } Mscislaw, Witepsk, Poloczko, Bressici. The Pa-
Ch. T. latinate of this last contains Polefia.
Samogitia, Ch. T. Rofien, Midneck.
D. of Curland under its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the K. of
Poland, Ch. T. Mittaw, Goldingen, Windaw.

Little Tartary (so call'd to distinguish it from Great Tartary in Asia) lies between Poland to the West; Muscovy to the North; the R. Don, Sea of Zabach, Strait of Caffa, and Black Sea to the East; and the Black Sea again to the South. It is frequently call'd also Crim Tartary, and by some Preopean Tartary; which latter Denomination as it takes from the Town (Pzrecop, or as it is usually pronounced) Precop, so it is thought to take the former name from the old Town (*m*) *Cremnos*, situated formerly a little without the

(*m*) This Opinion is mentioned by Cluverius, who thinks also, that the Name of Crim Tartary properly belongs only to so much of this Country as lies without the Isthmus, and that the name of Precop Tartary properly belongs only to so much as lies within the Isthmus, that is only to the Peninsula or *Chersonesus* of the Ancients; though both names are extended to denote the whole Country by different Authors.

Isthmus on the *Palus Maeotis* or Sea of Zabach. But it seems much more probable, that the name *Crim* was originally deriv'd from the *Cimmerii*, who anciently inhabited these parts, and were so call'd as being Descendents of *Gomer*; and the Town *Cremnos* might be originally the Capital of the said *Cimmerii*, and afterward by a little Variation chang'd by the Greeks into *Cremnos*, it being usual for them to change Foreign Names into words of their own Language somewhat resembling them. Little Tartary may be distinguish'd into the Northern and Southern Part. The Northern part is inhabited by the Nogay Tartars, who live by Hordes, and in cover'd Waggons instead of Houses, which are remov'd from place to place, as Necessity requires.

The S. part is the Peninsula, anciently call'd *Taurica Chersonesus* Ch. T. Baccasar, the usual Residence of the Cham, or call'd also Przecop in the Isthmus; Caffa on the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula belonging to the Turks; and Kerci somewhat nearer to the adjoining Straits, to which it, as well as Caffa, gives Denomination.

AS for South Muscovy and Livonia, they shall be treated of in the ensuing Chapter: Here follow

The Chief People Of Old	<i>Tauri</i> inhabiting the (n) <i>Taurica Chersonesus</i> on the Coasts whereof the ancient Greeks had several Towns, as <i>Theodosia</i> Caffa, <i>Penticaeum</i> , <i>Eupatorium</i> , and <i>Taprhos</i> , &c. <i>Hamaxobii</i> , <i>Georgi</i> , <i>Nomades</i> , <i>Basilides</i> , <i>Tastroctytha</i> , <i>Roxolani</i> , in the N. part of Little Tartary.
	<i>Neuri</i> , <i>Geloni</i> , <i>Thustageta</i> , <i>Budini</i> , <i>Agathyrsi</i> , <i>Jazyges</i> in S. Muscovy.
	<i>Bosphorani</i> on the <i>Bosphorus Cimmerius</i> Strait of Caffa.
	<i>Maura</i> on the <i>Palus Maeotis</i> Sea of Zabach.
	<i>Tanaita</i> on the R. <i>Tanais</i> Don.

(n) It is also call'd *Chersonesus Aspera*, *Scythica*, and *Fonica*.

Sarma-
tia Eu-
ropaea,

in Upper Volhinia, Ch. T. *Carodunum* Lemberg, or as some will, Cracow, *Clepadiva* Caminieck, *Borysthenis* or *Olbia*,

Estiae comprehending the *Hirri* in Livonia, and the *Scyri* in Prussia.

Venedi (comprehending several Nations or People situated) in the Upper part of Great Poland, as also in Mazovia and Lithuania, and on the Sea Coast about the *Sinus Venadicus*, which some understand of the Gulf of Riga, others of the Gulf of Dantzick, others of some other Creek or Bay between the two former. Perhaps all the inner part (of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, or which is the same, of the Baltic Sea) between the Coast of Prussia and Samogitia, &c. was denoted formerly by that name in its largest acceptation.

Arimaspi placed by some of the Antients on the Coast of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*.

That part of *Sarmatia Europaea* which lay E. of the *Borysthenes*, was chiefly inhabited by Scythian Nations, (viz. the *Hamaxobii*, *Nomades*, *Basilides*, &c.) and was therefore call'd *Scythia* (o) *Europaea*, which name is extended by some to *Dacia* and *Mæcia*, as being likewise possessed by Scythian People especially toward the East or *Pontus Euxinus*.

Chief Mountains in the Countries here describ'd are *Montes Carpates* or *Montes Carpatici* Crapack Mountains between Poland and Hungary with Transylvania, &c. They were also call'd *Montes Sarmatici* as bounding Old *Sarmatia* from *Dacia*. To which may be added the *Montes Ripbæi* frequently mention'd by the Ancients, and suppos'd to lie at the head of the *Tanais* or *Don*.

Rivers of Chief note are, in Poland *Borysthenes* the Nieper, (which on its Western Bank receives the R. Bog, and is accounted the third in largeness among the Rivers of Europe, the two esteem'd larger being

(o) *Scythia Europaea* was also call'd *Scythia Parva* in respect of *Scythia* in Afia, just as Tartary in Europe is now a-days call'd Little Tartary in respect of the Asiatick Tartary. As much of *Scythia Europaea* as lay upon the *Pontus Euxinus* is call'd sometimes by the peculiar name of *Scythia Pontica*.

the Wolga and the Danube,) *Tyras* the Niester, both running into the Black Sea; *Vistula* the Weyssel, *Paropamisus* suppos'd to be the Little Dwina, *Chronus* thought to be the Niemen, all three running into some Part or Arm of the Baltick Sea. In Hungary *Dravus* the Drave, *Savus* the Save, *Patissus* or *Tibiscus* the Theysse, which (together with *Hierasus* the Prut in Walachia) run all of them into the Danube. To which may be added *Tanais* the Don, bounding partly Little Tartary to the East, and so falling into the Sea of Zabach or *Palus Maeotis*.

C H A P. XI.

*Of Present Denmark, Norway, Sweden and
Muscovy, together with Ancient Scandinavia,
Feningia, &c.*

TO the North of Holstein in Germany lies Denmark, which is made up of the Peninsula of Jutland and several Islands.

Jutland is surrounded by the Sea, excepting Southward, where it joyns on to Holstein. It is divided into two general parts, viz. North Jutland subdivided into four Dioceses denominated from their Ch. T. Alburg, Wyburg, Arhusen, and Rypen; and S. Jutland, call'd also the Duchy of Sleswick, Ch. T. Sleswick with the Castle of Gottorp, Tonningen and Flensburg.

Among the Isles which make the other part of Denmark, the chief are these two lying in the Baltick Sea, viz. I. of Zeland. Ch. T. COPENHAGEN, Roschield, Elsenore, and I. of Fonia or Funen, Ch. T. Odensee, Nyburg.

On

ON the North of Denmark lies Norway, surrounded by the Sea, excepting Eastward, where it joyns to Swedeland and Muscovy. It is divided into four Parts, or Governments, *viz.*

Aggerhus	}	CHRISTIANA or Obilo with the Castle of Aggerhus.
Bergen		
Drontheim		

Wardhus containing Finmarch and Norwegian Lapland, Ch. T. Wardhus.

To the Kingdom of Norway appertains the Isle of Iceland which is divided into four Parts denominated from the four Quarters of the World, Ch. T. Schalholt (the Capital Town of the Isle about eight Leagues from M. Hecla) in the S. Quarter, and Hola in the N. Quarter.

Between Norway to the West and North, (*) Muscovy to the East, Gulf of Finland and Baltick Sea to the South, lies Swedeland, now containing only these general parts,

Sconen	}	Bleking comprehending Sconen prop. Halland.	Ch. T.	Christianople, Christianstad, Carescroon. Lunden, Malmugen, Landscroon. Helmstad, Laholm, Wardborg.
Gothland divided into East and W.				
Government of Bahus Sweden proper				

Swedish Lapland with W. Bothnia intermingled, Ch. T. Torna, Uma, Pithä, Kimi.

Western part of Finland	}	Abo in Finland proper, Cajaneburg in Cajania or East Bothnia. See more in the Conquests under Ch. T. Muscovy.
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(*) Some will have Swedish Lapland to reach even to the Northern Ocean.

The East part of Finland together with the Provinces of Ingria and Livonia largely taken were yielded by the Swedes to the Muscovites, by the late Treaty of Peace: As were also the Isles of Dagho and Oefel, lying on the Western Coast of Livonia.

The chief Isles still belonging to Sweden, are the I. Oeland and Gothland, on the Coast of Gothland, and I. Aland, on Finland.

Muscovy (the largest Country in Europe, and the only one that remains to be describ'd) is bounded to the N. by the Northern Ocean, to the W. by Sweden and Poland, to the S. by Little Tartary and the River Don, to the E. by Great Tartary in Asia. It is also call'd Great Ruffia, and may be divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Northern Muscovy containing these Provinces,

Muscovian Lapland, Ch. T. Kola, Kandolax.

Dwina	Ch. T.	Archangel, St. Nicholas.
Condora		Wirchaturia.
Samoieda	
Obdora		Berezo.
Siberia		Tobolska or Tobol.
Permsky		Perma-Weliski.
Provinces denomi- nated from their Ch. T.	Ch. T.	Nisnovogrod, Uftiuga, Wologda, Bielo- Ozero, Novogorod-Weliki, Pleskow, Kar- gopol, Petzora.

Southern Muscovy containing these Provinces, *viz.*

Provinces denomi- nated from their Ch. T.	Ch. T.	Moscow, Razan, Wolodimer, Cafan, Susdal Jeroslaw, Twer, Reschow, Bielski, Smolensko, Worotin, Novogorod-Sevierski, Czernihow.
Country of the Czermischi Tartars. Country of the Morduates or Mordua Tartars, inhabiting the vast Deserts between the D. of Wolodimer, and Little Tartary.		

The only considerable Island belonging to Muscovy is that call'd I. Morsonovitz or Candenoes lying above Archangel in the Northern Ocean.

The Conquests made by the late Czar of Muscovy in Europe from the Swedes, are these;

Livonia largely taken, and comprehending,

Livonia proper, Ch. T. Riga, Dunemond Fort,
Esthonia, Ch. T. Revel, Narva, Pernaw.

Ingria, Ch. T. Noleburg, Coporio, Ivarogrod.

East part of Finland, or of that part of it which is more properly call'd Carelia, Ch. T. Wyburg and Kexholm.

Whether one or both of these Towns are also yielded to the Muscovites, I can't yet learn. In the Plan of Peace mention'd in the Monthly Mercury for Febr. 1720. it is said, that to denote the Barrier, a Map was drawn, in which was a Line from Wyburg, to the White Sea, passing by the Lakes Ladoga and Onega; all on the West of the Line, being to be quitted again to the Swedes, and what was on the East of the said Line, being to remain to the Muscovites, who had conquer'd it. So that Wyburg and Kexholm, were to be quitted or kept by the Muscovites, accordingly as they lay on the W. or E. Side, of the said Line, which I have not yet found any where specify'd.

And this seems the most proper Place to take notice of the new City, erected by the late Czar, and from his Name *Peter*, call'd by him Petersburg, and made the Chief place of his Residence, since his late Conquest aforemention'd, for the better or more easy Carrying on his European Affairs, it lying much more conveniently for sending or receiving Dispatches from his Ministers at the Courts of Europe, than Moscow does, and for carrying on the Baltick Trade.

The best account I have yet seen of this new City, is that of the Sieur *Wilde*, the Dutch Resident there, mention'd in the Monthly Mercury, for March, 1721. wherein he says: The River Neva or Ny, is twelve common Leagues long from the Island Rizard in which Stands Cronslot to Noleburg, that is in other Words, from the Gulf of Finland, to the Lake Ladoga. This River

is

is so broad near Cronslot, that from one Side one can hardly perceive without Glasses the opposite Bank; but it grows narrower as you go to Petersburg, where it is but about a thousand Feet broad, and continues much the same to the Ladoga.

The City of Petersburg is situated on the R. Ny, about five Leagues from Cronslot, and seven Leagues from Noleburg. It may be divided into two general Parts, one on *Terra firma*, or the main Land on the side of Ingria, and the other consists of five large Isles. The Czar has two Palaces for Winter and Summer, on the side of Ingria. The Houses are already computed to exceed Forty thousand, but most have but one Story. The Reader may see more in the foremention'd Mercury: Only I shall observe farther, that hence it appears that Petersburg is built within the *New Conquests*, and so is properly to be taken Notice of here, and may very well be esteem'd the Chief or Capital City or Town of Ingria, one of the Provinces taken from the Swedes.

The Conquests of the late Czar in Asia, shall be taken Notice of in their proper Place, *viz.* Chap. xiii. Wherein an Account is given of the Asiatic Countries, which have been for some Time or Ages, subject to the Muscovites.

A S for the Antient Geography of the four present Countries describ'd in this Chapter, (*viz.* Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muscovy,) the Peninsula of Jutland appertain'd (as hath been already observ'd) to Antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Cimbri*, whence it is called (*p*) *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, and Cape Scagen at the N. end of it was called *Cimbricum Promontorium*.

(*p*) Pliny tells us that the *Cimbrica Chersonesus* was by another name formerly call'd *Cartris*.

The Isles of Zealand and Funen, with the others adjoyning, had the common name of *Insulae Aemodes*, as also *Scandiae*, given them by the Antients, and were esteemed Isles of Antient Germany, being inhabited by the German People *Teutoni*, call'd also *Codani*, whence the largest of these Isles, known now by the Name of Zealand, was antiently known by the name of *Insula Codanonia*.

Norway with as much of Swedeland as lies W. of the Gulf of Bothnia was by the Ancients call'd *Scandinavia*, and sometimes *Baltia*; by the former name it is still frequently denoted, and from the latter the Baltic Sea took its present denomination. Its People were antiently the *Gute* in Gothland, *Hilleviones* in Halland, *Sitones* in Norway, which last or rather some part of it is thought to be the I. *Nerigon*, as the Territory of Bergen in Norway is thought to be the I. *Bergos*, mention'd by the Ancients. As much of Swedeland as lies E. of the G. of Bothnia, and is now call'd Finland, is thought to have had formerly the name of *Feningia* or *Finningia*. Both *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were antiently esteem'd large Islands, which is an evident proof, that the N. Coasts of Norway and Muscovy were not then (q) known.

Livonia

(q) So far were the Antients from having made any discovery of the Northern Coasts of the Countries above the Baltic Sea, that they seem to have had but little knowledge of their S. Coasts, insomuch that these Coasts being full of Creeks and Bays, the extent of which inwardly were unknown, they seem thereupon to have esteem'd the portions of Land lying between them as so many distinct Isles. Hence they mention the Isles of *Bergos*, *Nerigon*, *Scandia*, *Scandinavia*, *Baltia*, &c. which are all generally agreed upon by Geographers to have formerly denoted some parts of present Norway and Sweden. Thus the I. *Bergos* is judg'd to have denoted the Territory of Bergen, which is indeed environ'd with the Sea, so as to make a Peninsula. In like manner the Isle *Nerigon* may be esteemed to have been the most S. part of Norway lying between the Bay that goes up to Stavanger Westwards; and that which goes up to Agger and Opslo Southwards; and so making likewise a Peninsula. *Scandia* or *Scan-*

Livonia together with the S. part of Muscovy, lying within the winding of the R. Don or *Tanais* was a part of Old *Sarmatia Europaea*, which hath already been spoken of. All above the R. *Tanais* was *Terra Incognita* to the Ancients, who have therefore left a very confus'd and fabulous account of the Inhabitants thereof, which they call'd from their Situation *Hyperborei*.

Mountains or Hills of Note in the Countries here describ'd are the Dofrine Hills between Norway and Sweden, antiently call'd *Mons Sevo*, and M. Stolpe or Kemany-Poyas about Siberia, thought by some to be the (*r*) *Riphæi Montes* of the Ancients.

The only remarkable Rivers are these three (all rising in Muscovy) viz. *Rha* the Wolga, *Tanais* the Don, and the great Dwina unknown to the Ancients. The first runs into the Caspian Sea, the second into the *Palus Maeotis* or Sea of Zabach, the last into the Gulf of the N. Ocean call'd the White Sea.

Lakes

Scandinavia seems to have denoted only the most S. part of Sweden lying East of the Bay last mention'd, namely the Province of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen. For as Sconen is thought to be so call'd from the old name *Scandia* or *Scania*, so Gothland or Gutland is thought to have its name from the old *Guta* a People of *Scandia* mention'd by Ptolemy, and Halland from the *Hilleviones* mention'd by Pliny, and said by him to possess all of *Scandinavia*, that was then known. From this *Scandinavia* or *Scandia* all the neighbouring Isles (now making up great part of Denmark, viz. Zealand, Punen, &c.) are call'd by Ptolemy, *Insula Scandia*. As for *Baltia*, otherwise call'd *Bajilia*, it is generally esteem'd the same with *Scandinavia*, though Pliny l. 4. seems to have thought the foremention'd *Scandinavia*, *Scandia*, and *Baltia*, three distinct Isles.

(*r*) That the mountains in Siberia could not be the *Riphæi Montes* of the Ancients, is in a manner demonstrable from the great distance between these Mountains and the Head of the R. *Tanais*, whereas it was the universal Opinion of the Antients, that the *Tanais* did rise at the foot of the Riphean Mountains. It will not be denied, but an error of eight or ten Miles in respect of distance may be consistent with an imperfect knowledge of a Country, remote and seldom frequented by Travellers.

Lakes of Chief Note are the L. Ladoga and L. Onega between Sweden and Muscovy, the two largest in Europe.

It remains now to say somewhat of the Sea lying on these Countries, which along the N. Coast of Muscovy, as also on the N. and W. Coasts of Norway, is now adays call'd in general the Northern Ocean, and is distinguish'd into the more peculiar names of the Sea of Norway, and Sea of Muscovy. Of this last, one part lying between Muscovy and Nova Zembla is call'd the Strait of Weygatz; and another part coming up to Archangel, and making a considerable Gulf between the Province of Dwina and Muscovian Lapland, is called the White Sea. The Ancients though they did not experimentally know, yet they reasonably suppos'd, That the *Terra Incognita* lying above *Sarmatia Europaea* (as also *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*) was bounded Northward by the Ocean; and therefore as they call'd the Inhabitants of the aforesaid *Terra Incognita* from their situation *Hyperborei*, so they call'd the Ocean lying upon the N. Coast by the name of *Oceanus Hyporboreus*. That large Gulf of the Northern Ocean which separates Sweden from Germany and Poland, is call'd in general the Baltick Sea, and by Mariners the East Sea; the more remarkable parts whereof are the Cattegate or Skagerrack, between Jutland in Denmark and Halland in Sweden, the Sound and Strait between Sconen and the Isle of Zeeland, the Great Belt or Strait between

But an error of eight or ten Degrees (which is the distance between the *Tanaïs* and Siberian Mountains) may, I suppose, be reasonably thought utterly inconsistent with any thing that can be call'd in the least degree Knowledge of the two distant Terms of the adjacent Country. Shou'd it be ask'd, where are then the Riphean Mountains, if not in Siberia? It may be truly answer'd, no where; these being some of the Chimerical or Fictitious Mountains, wherewith (as well as with Boggs, and Sandy Desarts, see Plutarch's Life of *Theseus*) the Antients were wont to fill up unknown Countries. And no wonder, if they were easily induced to fancy Mountains at the head of the *Tanaïs*, since it is usual for Rivers to have their Spring-heads near some Mountain.

the

the I. of Zeeland and the I. Funen, the Little Belt or Strait between the I. Funen and Jutland, the Gulf of Bothnia between W. and E. Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland between Finland and Livonia, the Gulf of Riga between Livonia and Curland. To which may be added the lesser Gulfs of Dantzick and Lubeck. Now it is thought by some, that under the name of *Sinus Codanus* was anciently denoted the whole Baltick Sea; but it seems much more probable, that by it was understood no more than what is now call'd the Catte-gate or some part of it about the I. *Codanonia*. For upon supposition that *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were Islands, the Ancients could not well think that the Baltick Sea was a *Sinus* or Gulf, but rather a part of the Main Ocean. And agreeably hereunto, that part of the Baltick Sea which lies on the N. Provinces of Poland and on Livonia in Sweden (all formerly parts of *Sarmatia Europaea*) was anciently styl'd *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, and that which lies on the N. Provinces of Germany *Oceanus Germanicus*; whereas the Name of *Oceanus* is hardly to be found ever given to a *Sinus* known to be such, much less to a Part of it, though the name of *Mare* is frequently given to each. In the last place, it is to be here observed, that the *Oceanus Hyperboreus* and *Sarmaticus* had, upon account of the Coldnes of their Climes, and the Effects consequent thereupon, the names of *Oceanus* (ſ) *Cronius*, *Gracialis*, with several others of like importance, attributed to them by the Ancients.

(ſ) It was call'd *Cronius* from the Planet Σερος or Saturn which was suppos'd to preside over this Northern Part of the World, or else upon the account of some other Fabulous Story, conceining which see my Note on v. 32. of my Greek *Periegesis*, of the Old and Present World, being an *Emendation* of the *Periegesis* of *Dianysius Afer*, as to Old Geography, with an *Addition* of Present Geography likewise in Greek Verse, which has now lately received a *Fourth* Impression. The other names of like Importance are such as *Mare (Amalchium or Almachium*, which is as much as) *Concretum*, *Congelatum*, (*Mori-marusa or*) *Mare Mortuum*, *Mare Pigrum*, &c.

C H A P. XII.

Of Ancient and Present Asia in General.

ASIA is the Eastern and Largest Part of the Old Continent. Whether to the N. and N. E. it joins on to the *Terra Arctica*, or is separated from it by any part of the Northern Ocean, is not yet discovered. It is bounded Eastward by the Main Eastern or Pacifick Ocean, lying between it and America, and (*t*) unknown to the Antients; Southward by the Indian Ocean, which as it was the *Oceanus Eous* known to the Ancients, so it is still accounted at least part of the Eastern Ocean; Westward from Africk by the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez (*u*) lying between them; and from Europe by the Bounds already mention'd in the description of Europe in general.

It was anciently distinguish'd into two general parts, *Asia Major* and *Asia Minor*. The former comprehended all but the Peninsula between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas, which made up the latter in its (*x*) largest extent or signification. It may for the more easily remembering the general Situation of its Countries be better distinguish'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

(*t*) See the Note (*c*) belonging to the following Chapter.

(*u*) This Isthmus is so call'd from the Town Suez seated in it on the Red Sea.

(*x*) There are some who take *Asia Minor* in a much narrower sense, so as to be the same with *Asia Propria*, which was only a Part of *Asia Minor* largely taken, as will appear from Chapter xiv.

Northern Asia con- taining	At Present	{ Great Tartary Georgia }	Ch. T.	{ Astrakan. Teflis.
	Anciently			
Middle Asia con- taining	At Present	{ Turkey in Asia, Ch. T. Bagdat, Bursa. Persia, Ch. T. Ispahan. Empire of the Mogul in the E. Indies Ch. T. Delly. China, Ch. T. Pekin.		
	Anciently			
Southern Asia contain- ing both at Present and Anciently	At Present	{ Asia minor. Armenia. Syria. Mesopotamia. Babylonia. Persis. Sufiana.	{ Assyria. Media. Parthia. Hyrcania. Bactriana. Aria. Arachosia.	{ Drangiana. Gedrosia. Caramania. N. part of India. Serica or Country of the Seres. Sina.
	Anciently			
	At Present	{ Arabia Arabia, Ch. T. at present Medi- na, Mecca. The two Peninsula's of India, or the E. Indies, Ch. T. at present Goa in the W. Peninsula, Pegu in the Eastern Prov.		
	Anciently			

Among the Asiatick Islands the Chief are

In the	{ Eastern Ocean, the Japan Isles. Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ceylon Taprobana. Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus Cyprus, Rhodes Rhodus. Ægean Sea or Archipelago, Scio Chius, Samo Samus, Metelin Lesbus.

The Chief Mountains of Asia are those which went antiently by the names of *Taurus*, *Imaus*, and *Caucasus*. The first, beginning in *Pamphylia* a Province in *Asia Minor*, runs Eastward through all Asia dividing it into two parts, Northern and Southern; the second lies in *Scythia* or Great Tartary; the third between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

The two Chief Capes are Cape Razalgate at the S. E. point of Arabia, and Cape Comorin at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India.

The Chief Straits are those of the Sonde or Sunda between the Isles of Sumatra and Java; the Straits of Malacca between Malacca and Sumatra; the Straits of Ormus between the Ocean and *Sinus Persicus* or Gulf of Balsora; the Straits of Mecca or Babel-Mandel between the Ocean and *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea.

The Chief Gulfs are the two just now mention'd together with *Sinus Gangeticus* Bay of Bengal, and *Sinus Magnus* Bay of Siam in the E. Indies. The Antients usually reckoned *Mare Caspium* or *Hyrcanum* (now Sea of Sala or Bachu between Georgia Tartary and Persia) as a *Sinus* or *Gulf*, but it may be more properly esteem'd a very great Lake, as having no visible communication with the Sea.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ganges* and *Indus* in the E. Indies, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both rising in Armenia, all known to the Antients by the same names; the *Wolga* or *Rha* of the Antients rising in Europe and running into the Caspian Sea. To which may be added *Oby*, *Lena*, *Amur*, *Helum* (y) in Great Tartary.

(y) The River Helum is thought to be the same with the R. Quentunge or Schengal.

C H A P. XIII.

*Of Antient Scythia, India, Persis, Media, Parthia,
&c. together with Present Great Tartary, In-
dia or the East Indies, Persia, China, &c.*

Great Tartary is the most Northern and Largest Country of Asia, being bounded Westward by Muscovy; S. by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, Persia and India; S. E. by China. Its N. E. and N. Boundaries are not yet known.

It may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, *viz.*

<p>Northern Tartary belonging to the Muscovites, and containing these Provinces or Peo- ple, <i>viz.</i></p>	<p>Astrakan Circassia Bolgar Cafan Siberia Samoiedes</p>	<p>Ch. T.</p>	<p>Astrakan. Azoph, now in the hands Belgar. [of the Turks.]</p>
			Partly; the other parts lie in Eu- rope.
			Toebinski, Tongoesi, &c. Ch. T. Jenefieskoy, Bratskoy, Selenginskoy, Nipchou.
<p>South Tartary un- der several Chams or Princes and con- taining the Coun- tries of</p>	<p>Kalmucks Black and White. Mungalia or Country of the Monguls. Usbeck or Zagatay, Ch. T. Bochor, Cath, Samarcand.</p>		
			Camul, Cascar, Tangut, Ch. T. the same.
			Thibet (a) { Little, Ch. T. Thibet. Great, Ch. T. Lassa.
			Bogdoi Tartars (b).

(a) Some place here a Kingdom or Country call'd Turchestan, which others will have to be the same with Thibet.

(b) These are also called the Chinese Tartars, as being subject to the Present Emperor of China, who is a Descendant of that Cham or Prince of the Bogdoi Tartars, which invaded and overcame China.

Within

Within the Bounds of Great Tartary lay formerly *Scythia Asiatica* and *Sogdiana*. Of which *Sogdiana* contain'd Usbeck or Zagatay; as much of the rest of Great Tartary as was known to the Antients, was comprehended under *Scythia Asiatica*, which was distinguish'd into Three Parts, *Scythia extra Imaum* to the East, *Scythia intra Imaum* to the West, and *Sarmatia Asiatica* lying between the *Tanais*, *Rha Mare Caspium* and *Euxinum*, and so containing the Present Country of the Circassian Tartars. Among the People of *Scythia intra Imaum* were the *Sassones*, (from whom some will have the Saxons in Germany to be descended,) the *Sacæ*, and *Massagetae* on the Confines of India. Among the People of *Sarmatia Asiatica* were the *Turcæ*, from whom the Present Turks are thought to be descended, and the *Amazones*, who afterwards settled themselves upon the R. *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*.

The Chief Rivers of this Country are *Rha* the Wolga, *Jaxartes* the Chesel, and *Oxus*, all three running into the Caspian Sea; the *Oby*, *Lena*, *Amur* and *Helum*, the two former suppos'd to run into the N. Ocean, the two latter into the Eastern.

CHINA is bounded Northward and W. with Great Tartary, S. with India or the East Indies; Eastward with the Great Eastern or Pacifick Ocean. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Catay or Northern China (containing seven Provinces) Ch. T. PEKIN, Taiyven, Sigan, Cinan, Caifung, Chingtu, Leaoyang.

Mangy or South China (containing nine Provinces) Ch. T. Yuchang, Nanking, Hangcheu, Nanchang, Focheu, Quangcheu or Canton, Queilin, Yunnan, Queiyang.

Under China is usually comprehended the Peninsula of Corea, lying to the N. E. of Catay or the Northern Provinces of China, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Cangi. It is under its own King

King who is Tributary to the Emperor of China, and its capital City is Sior.

The Chief Isles commonly esteemed as belonging to China are the Isle Formosa (of which more by and by) and the Isle Haynan.

As for the Antient Geography of this Country, the N. Part of China or Catay was antiently inhabited by the *Seres*; the South Part with the adjoyning part of the Indies by the *Sinæ*, from which it is generally thought the present name of China was deriv'd; the Coasts or Eastern part of China was unknown to the Antients, who beyond the *Sinæ* placed (c) *Terra Incognita*, which some of them suppos'd to run S. of the *Mare Indicum* in one continued Tract, so as to join Asia and Africa together.

TO the East of China lies Japan, under which name is comprehended the (suppos'd) I. of Niphon, with several other lesser Isles, Ch. T. M~~E~~ A C O, Yedo, both in the I. Niphon.

And here again mention is to be made of the Isle Formosa, forasmuch as we are informed by a native thereof (who was converted to Christianity, and during his Stay in England publish'd an Account of his Country) that it is now and hath been for some Years Tributary to the Emperor of Japan, and not to the Emperor of China, as hath been usually believed by

(c) That the N. parts of Great Tartary and E. parts of China were unknown to the Antients, is evident from Ptolemy. Indeed Pliny and some others make mention of *Oc. Scythicus* Northwards, and *Sericus* Eastwards, which is thought by some to be an Argument on the other side. But it should be consider'd, that the Antients being of Opinion, that the Earth was surrounded by the Ocean, hence they probably concluded that the N. Ocean did touch upon some part of *Seythia*, and the E. Ocean upon *Serica*, and therefore upon this probable Hypothesis (not upon any experimental Knowledge) they made use of the aforesaid Denominations of the Ocean.

Europeans. It is (as the same Author informs us) one of the most pleasant of all the Asiatic Isles; and for that reason called by the Natives in their own Language *Gad Avia* (from *Gad* Beautiful, and *Avia* an Isle) and agreeably to the same importance by the Chinese *Pak-Ando*, (under which name it is set down in some Maps) and likewise by us English and some other Europeans I. Formosa, and by the French Belle Isle.

INdia, commonly call'd the East Indies (to distinguish it from America, commonly called the W. Indies) is bounded Northward by Great Tartary, Eastward by the same again and China, Southward by the Indian Sea, and Westward by Persia. It may be divided into three general parts:

Indostan or the Empire of the Great Mogul, which takes up the North part of India, and is said to be divided into nineteen general Governments, among the Provinces whereof that of Bengal is most famous and lies upon the inmost part of the Gulf, to which it gives name. Ch. T. of this Empire are DELLY, Agra, Lahor, Cabul in the inland Provinces; Cambay, Surat, Amedabath, and Diu on the S. West Coast, Bombay belonging to the English on the W. Coast between Surat N. and Goa S.

Western Peninsula surrounded by the Sea, excepting to the North, where it joins on to the Great Mogul's Country. It is divided into five parts,

Kingdom of Visapour { Visapour; Goa belonging to the Portuguese.

Coast of Malabar { Calicut; Cochin, Cananor, Coulan, the three last belonging to the Dutch.

Coast of Coromandel { Madure; Fort St. George belonging to the English, Pondichery to the French, Nepanatan to the Dutch, Trinquebar to the Danes.

Kingdom of Bisnagar { Bisnagar, Narsinga; Maliapur or St. Thomas belonging to the Portugese, Pullicat to the Dutch.

Kingdom

Kingdom of Golconda { Golconda, Masulipatan, Colour, Raolconde, Orixa.

The Eastern Peninsula surrounded likewise by the Indian Sea, excepting Northward, where it joins to Tartary and China. It may be distinguished into three parts.

N. part containing the Kingdoms of Pegu, Martaban, Aracan, Ava, Brema, Tipra, Ch. T. the same.

S. Part containing the Kingdoms of Siam, Ch. T. Siam, and Malacca in the Peninsula denominated from it.

E. Part containing the { Tunquin, Ch. T. Tunquin, Recio.
Kingdoms of Cochinchina, Ch. T. Sinoe.
 Camboya, Ch. T. Camboya.

The two Chief Rivers of *India* or the E. Indies, are *Indus* and *Ganges*, by the latter of which the Antients distinguish'd *India* into two Parts, viz. *India intra Gangem* on the W. and *India extra Gangem*, on the E. What is now call'd the Peninsula of Malaca is generally suppos'd the Old *Aurea Chersonesus*. Among the several People of Old *India*, the Chief were the *Brachmanes* or Indian Philosophers, and *Gangaridæ*; among the Cities the Chief was *Nissa* or *Nyssa*.

No more needs be said concerning the Antient or Present Denominations either of the Indian Ocean or any Part thereof, than what hath been already said in this or the foregoing Chapter. I proceed therefore to take notice of the Islands wherewith it abounds, and of which the Chief are these, viz.

In the { The Ladrone Islands, commonly reckon'd fourteen, lying main E. { from North to South, among which is the Isle Guam Ocean { seated about the middle of them.

Over-

Over-
against
the
Eastern
Penin-
sula of
India

The Philippine Islands or Manilles, being very many in number some reckoning 1100, some 1200; of which the Chief are the I. Manilla or Lucon, and the I. Mindanao, Ch. T. the same.

The Moluc-
ca Isles dis-
tinguish'd
into the

Eastern, containing I. Gilolo, Ch. T. the same; I. Ceram, Ch. T. Cumbello; I. Amboina, Ch. T. the same; Isles of Banda being many small Isles so nam'd from the largest of them, &c.

The Isles of
the Sound,
whereof the
Chief are

Western, containing I. Celebes or Macassar, Ch. T. the same; with several other small Isles.

Southern, containing I. Timor, I. Ende or Flores, &c.

Borneo I Ch. T. the same.

Sumatra I. *Taprobana*, Ch. T. Achem, Jamby, Indepore.

Java I. Ch. T. Batavia, Bantam, belonging to the Dutch; Mataran belonging to the King of Mataran.

Over-
against
W. Pen-
insula

I. Ceylan or Ceylon at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India, Ch. T. Candia, Colombo. This is generally esteem'd to be the old (*d*) *Taprobana*.
Maldive Isles counted 12000 in number.

(d) Tho' the I. Ceylon is generally look'd on to be the old *Taprobana*, upon account of its Longitude and Situation in respect to Cape *Cory* or Comorrin agreeing well enough to that assign'd to *Taprobana* by Ptolemy; yet forasmuch as Ptolemy places *Taprobana* under the Equator, and reaching thence to 12°. 30' N Latitude, and to 2°. 30' S. Latitude of the Equator, which Situation doth by no means agree to that of *Ceylon*, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some Learned Men conceive *Taprobana* to be Sumatra, others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose to have been formerly one continued Isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mention'd by Ptolemy lying before *Taprobana*, the Latitude and Longitude there assign'd to these suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not to add, that the Maldive Isles lie West of Cape *Cory*, whereas Ptolemy makes *Taprobana* lie East of it. And here after all, by way of Confirmation of the Opinion generally receiv'd, it may not be useless to observe, that as Ceylon is now a-days, so *Taprobana* was formerly remarkable on account of its Elephants, as appears from *Dionysius's Periegesis*, v. 523. or else v. 1561. of the *Periegesis* lately published by me.

It remains now to set down the Chief Streights of East India, which are most proper for this place, as relating to the Isles as well as to the Continent of this Country. And these are the Streights of the Sunde, and the Streights of Malacca above mention'd; the Streight of Sincapore adjoyning to the Streight of Malacca at the bottom of the Peninsula of that Name; the Streight of Macassar near the Town of that name in the Isle Celebes; the Streight of Minar at the bottom of the Western Peninsula of the Indian Continent, between it and the Isle Ceylon, or rather the I. Minar, a very small Island lying W. of Ceylon; and the Streight of Palambuan near the Town Palambuan on the Eastern Point of the Island Java.

Persia is bounded to the N. with Great Tartary and the Caspian Sea, to the E. with the Empire of the Great Mogul, to the S. with the (Indian or more peculiarly) Persian Sea and G. of Balsora to the W. with the Asiatick Turkey and Georgia. It is divided into many Provinces, the number whereof is not agreed upon among Geographers. Ch. T. to the N. ISPAHAN or HISPAHAM, Tauris, Caswin, Herat, Candahor, Ferhabad, Scamachie, Derbent, Bachu, the four last on the Caspian Sea; to the S. Sus, Shirus, Lar, Gombru, Jasques.

But the late Usurpation of the Persian Empire by Meiriweys has given Opportunity to the neighbouring Princes to seize on several considerable Cities or Towns, and so on the Provinces thereto belonging. This according to the best Accounts we have in the Monthly Mercuries, Derbent, Baku, Scamachy, three considerable Places on the Western Coast of the Caspian Sea, have been conquer'd by the late Czar of Muscovy or his Forces, together with the whole Provinces of Schiwan and Gylan. And the Turk has already taken several other Places afore belonging to Persia. It is observable, that the very word *Derbent*, imports a strong Place, as literally signifying an *Iron Gate*; and

it is the same (transposing the Syllables) with *Bender*, another Name given to several Places in the East.

Within the Compass of Present Persia were antiently contain'd these Countries, *viz.*

Northw. toward the Caspian Sea and <i>M. Tau- rus</i>	{	Media Parthia Hyrcania Margiana Bactriana Paropamisis Arachosia Aria	C. T. {	Ecbatana, Cyropolis. The <i>Caspii</i> were a famous People of <i>Media</i> . Hecatompylus. Hyrcania. Antiochia, afore call'd <i>Alexandria</i> , afterwards <i>Seleucia</i> . Battria, Maracanda Samarcand. Naulibis. Arachotus, <i>Alexandria</i> . Aria, Bitaxa.
Southw. toward the Indian or Persian Sea	{	Drangiania Gedrosia Carmania Persis, or Persia pro- perly so call'd Susiana	C. T. {	Ariaspe, Prophthasia. Parsis, Arbis, Cuni. Carmana. Persepolis Chilminar. Susa Sus. The <i>Elymai</i> were a People of <i>Susiana</i> .

ON the N. W. of Persia, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, is contain'd Present Georgia, the most noted Province whereof is Mengrelia on the Euxine Sea, where lay the antient Colchis, Ch. T. Teflis, Zagen, Cotatis.

Within this Country lay formerly,

On the Caspian Sea	Albania	Ch. T. {	Albania.
On the Euxine Sea	Colchis		Pbasis.
In the Middle	Iberia		Artanissa.

The Chief Mountains of this Country are *Caucasus* and *Corax*; the Chief Rivers *Pbasis* and *Cyrus*; all best known to us Europeans by the same old names.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, &c. together with Present Turkey in Asia, and Arabia.

TURKEY in Asia is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Georgia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean Sea, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora. It is said to consist of four general Parts, *viz.*

Anatolia or Natolia largely taken, containing all the Peninsula lying between the Black and Meditarr. Seas, and said to be disting'hd into these four Provinces

Natolia proper, containing all the W. part of the aforesaid Peninsula from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Ch. T. Bursa, Smyrna, Angury, Sinopi, Comidia or Nicomidia, Ilnich or Nice, Scurari, Epheso, Sardis, Milazzo, Fochia.

Caramania E. of Natolia proper on the Mediterranean Sea, Ch. T. Cogni, Satalia.

Amasia E. of Natolia proper on the Euxine Sea, Ch. T. Amasia, Trebisonde.

Aladulia adjoyning to Amasia, and Caramania E. Ch. T. Marash on the Euphrates, Ajazo or Issus on the Gulf of the same name.

Turcomania E. of Natolia, Ch. T. Erzerum, Kars, Van.

Diarbeck S. of Turcomania, Ch. T. Mosul, Bir, Diarbekir, Bagdat, Balsora or Bassora. In the confines of Turcomania and Diarbeck lies Curdistan, part whereof is under the Turk, part under its own Emir or Prince, the Capital of which last is Betlis.

Syria W. of Diarbeck, lying along the most Eastern part of the Mediter. Sea, and said to contain the

Government of Aleppo, Ch. T. Aleppo, Scanderoon.
Gov. of Damascus, Ch. T. Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Jafa.
Gov. of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli. Gaza is said to be under its own Prince, who is Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

Within the Compass of Present Turkey in Asia were formerly comprehended these several Countries, namely, *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Mesopatamia*, *Affyria*, *Babylonia*, with part of *Arabia*.

Asia Minor was much the same with what is above said to be now call'd in a large sense *Natolia*, forasmuch as it contain'd all the several Countries lying in the Peninsula, between the *Pontus Euxinus* Northward, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis*, *Hellespontus*, *Mare Ægæum* Westward, and the Mediterranean Sea Southward, which were these following, viz.

Pontus (by which name was primarily denoted all the N. Coast of *Asia Minor*, part whereof was afterwards laid to *Cappadocia*, and part to *Galatia*, under the names of *Pontus Capadoticus* and *Galaticus*; the remaining part Westward retain'd the name of *Pontus* simply, or else *Pontus proprius*) between the R. *Parthenius* and *Sangarius*, Ch. T. *Heraclea Pontica*, *Diospolis*.

In Natolia Proper { *Bythinia* S. and W. of *Pontus*, on the *Propontis*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, and *Pontus Euxinus*, Ch. T. *Chalcedon* *Scutari*, *Nicomedia* *Comidia*, *Nicæa* *Iznich*, *Prusia* *Bursa*. *Pontus* and *Bythinia* were made one Province by the Romans.

Galatia (e) E. of the former upon the *Pontus Euxinus*, comprehending *Pontus Galaticus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia propria*, *Isauria* and part of *Pisidia*. Its Chief People were the *Heneti* and *Chalybes*. Ch. T. *Sinope* *Sinopi*, *Amisus*, *Therma*, *Pessinus* call'd also *Dindymene* and *Cybele*.

(e) *Galatia* was so call'd from some Gauls, who came hither (as is said) out of Italy after the Burning of Rome, and having driven out or subdued the Phrygians and Paphlagonians, settled here themselves, intermingled with some Greeks, whence the Country is sometime called *Galatia* or *Graecogallia*.

In Asia
and
part
of Ca-
raman-
nia

Cappadocia (f) bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, E. by Armenia, S. by Cilicia, W. by Galatia. It contain'd several Regions, among which was Lycaonia. Its Chief People were the Heniochi. Ch. T. Comana Pontica, Neocaesarea, Sebastia, Diocaesarea, Maza called also Casarea, Iconium Cogni, Laranda, Trapezus Trebisondæ, Amasia Amasia.

In Na-
tolia
Proper

Asia (g) pro-
pria be-
tween By-
thinia
Northw.
Ægean
Sea West-
ward, Me-
diterr. Sea
and Lycia
Southw.
and Galatia
Eastward,
containing

Phrygia distinguish'd into

Minor on the Ægean Sea and Hellespont call'd also Troas, Ch. T. ILLIUM or TROJAN, Troas or Alexandria,

Major in the Inland parts beyond *Mysia*, Ch. T. Synnada, Celena call'd afterward *Apamia Cibotis*.

Mysia between the two *Phrygia's*, and distinguisht likewise into

Minor on the Propontis and Hellespontus, Ch. T. Cyzicus, Parium, Lampasæus, Abydus, Dardanum.

Major on the Ægean Sea, Ch. T. Andros, Adramyttium Andramiti, Pergamus, Trajanopolis, Alyda.

Lydia S. of *Mysia* and *Phrygia*, Ch. T. Sardes Sardis, Thyatira, Philadelphia. Under *Lydia* is sometimes comprehended, as being once its Maritime parts,

Æolis, Ch. T. Cuma, Phocæa Fochia, Eleia; Ionia, Ch. T. Ephesus Ephes, Smyrna Smyrna, Clazomenæ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon.

Caria S. of *Lydia*, Ch. T. Miletus Milazzo, Myndus, Tripolis, Laodicea, Antiochia, Magnesia, Priene, Alabanda, Stratonice.

Under *Caria* is sometimes comprehended as being once a part of it, Doris, Ch. T. Halicarnassus, Cnidus.

(f) Herodotus tells us that the Cappadocians had that name given them by the Persians, whereas they were contained by the Greeks under the name of Syrians. Lib. 1. c. 72. & lib 7 c. 72. Ed. Lond.

(g) The Proconsular Asia was the Asia properly so called, whence it comes to pass that *Asia Propria* at several times had several acceptations, according to the various alterations of the limits of the Proconsular Asia. The *Asia Propria* above set down is that so called in the time of Ptolemy, being the same with the Proconsular Asia confin'd by Augustus and continued in the days of Antoninus Pius, as this was the same with the former *Asia* of the Romans mentioned by Cicero Orat. pro Flacco.

116 Of ARMEN. MESOP. ASSYR. Chap.XIV.

In Na-
tolia
prop. } Lysia bounded W. and N. by *Asia Propria*, E. by *Pam-
phylia*, S. by part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from
it *Mare Lycium*, Ch. T. *Patara Patara, Andriace,
Telmessus,*

In Ca-
rama-
nia and
part of
Aladu-
lia } Pamphylia E. of *Lycia* on part of the Mediterranean Sea,
call'd from it *Mare Pamphylium*. It contain'd the Re-
gions of *Carbalia* and the other part of *Pisidia*. Its
Ch. T. were *Side, Termessus, Perga, Antiochia, and Se-
lencia*, the two last in *Pisidia*.
Cilicia E. of *Pamphylia* between M. *Taurus* which sepa-
rated it from *Cappadocia*, and part of the Mediterranean
Sea, hence call'd *Mare Cilicum*, Ch. T. *Selenus, Pompeiopolis* call'd before *Sola, Mallus, Iffus Ajazzo, Tarsus.*

Armenia was bounded W. by *Cappadocia*; N. by *Cappadocia* again, *Colchis, Iberia, and Albania*; E. by the Caspian Sea and *Media*; S. by *Mesopotamia* and *Affyria*. It was divided by the R. *Euphrates* into two parts, viz.

Major (now *Turcomania*) lying E. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Artaxata, Tigranocerta.*

Minor (now great part of *Aladulia*) lying W. of *Euphrates*, Ch. T. *Nicopolis, Satata, Melitene.*

Mesopotamia (now *Diarbeck* proper) lay S. of *Ar-
menia Major*, taking its Name from its Situation
between the two R. *Euphrates* Westwards and *Tigris*
Eastwards. Ch. T. *Edessa, Nisibis*, (each of which was
sometyme called *Antiochia*) *Seleucia* thought to be *Bag-
dat, Carræ, Nicephorium, Labbana.*

Affyria (b) (now a part of *Diarbeck* largely ta-
ken, and said to be called by the Turks *Ar-
zerum*) lay E. of the R. *Tigris*, having therefore *Me-
sopotamia* to the West, *Armenia Major* to the North,

(b) By *Affyria* is here meant that properly so called, not the Body of the Affyrian Empire, which contained *Mesopotamia, Chaldaea, &c.*

Media to the East, and *Susiana* to the South, Ch. T. *Ninus* near *Mosul*, *Ctesiphon*, *Arbela*.

Chaldea (ⁱ) or *Babylonia* was bounded N. by *Mesopotamia*, E. by *Susiana*, S. by the *Sinus Persicus*, W. by *Arabia Deserta*, Ch. T. *BABYLON*, *Urchoa*, *Borsippa*, *Teredon* thought to be *Balsora*.

Syria was bounded N. by *Cappadocia* and *Armenia Minor*; E. by the *Euphrates*, by which it was separated from *Mesopotamia* (as far as the Town *Thapsacus*) and afterwards by *Arabia Deserta*; S. by *Arabia Petreæ*, W. by the same again, *Egypt*, Part of the *Mediterranean Sea* (call'd from hence *Mare Syriacum*) and *Cilicia*. It was divided into four Parts, viz.

Syria Propria lying between *Cilicia*, *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Cœlesyria*, *Phœnicia*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*. It was distinguish'd into several Regions denominated chiefly from their Ch. T. *Antiochia* surnamed *Epidaphnes*, *Selencia*, *Apamia*, *Chalybon*, *Chalcis*, *Cyrus* (together with *Hierapolis* or *Bombyce*, and *Berrea*, of which some suppose the former, others the latter to be the present *Aleppo*, *Zeugma*, all lying in *Cyrrystica* or the Region of *Cyrus*,) *Samosata* in the Region of *Comagene*.

Phœnicia on the Sea Coast below *Syria Propria* between the R. *Chersenus* and *Eleutherus*, Ch. T. *Tyrus*, *Sidon* *Said* †, *Ptolemais* *Acri* †, *Berytus* *Baruti* †, *Byblus*, *Botrys*, *Tripolis* *Tripoli*.

Palaestina on the Sea Coast below *Phœnicia*, down to *Arabia*, distinguish'd into

<i>Idumea</i> Ch. T. <i>Gaza</i> <i>Gaza</i> .	<i>Judea</i> Ch. T. <i>Hierosolyma</i> , (afterwards call'd <i>Ælia Capitolina</i>) <i>Jerusalem</i> , <i>Ascalon</i> , <i>Azotus</i> <i>Ashdod</i> †, <i>Jamnia</i> , <i>Joppa</i> <i>Jafa</i> , <i>Hierichus</i> <i>Jericho</i> †.
<i>Samaria</i> Ch. T. <i>Samaria</i> , call'd also <i>Sebaste</i> , <i>Neapolis</i> <i>Naplouse</i> , <i>Gamala</i> , <i>Apollonia</i> .	<i>Galilea</i> Ch. T. <i>Turris Stratonis</i> , call'd afterwards <i>Cesarea</i> , <i>Stratonis</i> , or <i>Palaestina</i> , <i>Julias</i> , <i>Tiberias</i> .
<i>Perea</i> beyond or E. of the R. <i>Jordan</i> Ch. T. <i>Macherus</i> .	

(i) Some make *Chaldea* to be only a Province of *Babylonia*, but this seems only to imply that some one Part of *Chaldea* was more properly so called, from which the Name was afterwards extended to the Whole.

118 Of SYRIA, TURKEY in ASIA. Chap.XIV.

Cæle or *Cava Syria*, E. of the former and so called as lying under the M. *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, Ch. T. *Damascus* *Damascus* †, *Heliopolis*, *Abyla*, *Laodicea* furnamed *Scabiosa*, *Scythopolis*, *Palmyra*.

The chief Mountains within the compass of Turkey in Asia are, besides *Taurus* already mentioned, those known by the old names of *Antitaurus* in *Armenia Minor*, *Dindymus* in *Galatia*, *Olympus* in and about *Mysia Major*, *Ida* in *Mysia Minor* or between it and *Troas*, *Tmolus* in the Confines of *Lydia* and *Pbrygia Major*, *Cadmus* in the Confines of *Pbrygia Major* and *Lycia*, *Latmus* in *Caria*, *Chimæra* in *Lycia*, *Amanus* between *Cilicia* and *Syria*, (a narrow Passage in which last was called *Pylæ* or *Portæ Ciliciæ*, *Syriacæ*, and *Amanicæ*,) *Niphates* between *Armenia Major* and *Mesopotomia*.

The chief Rivers are those antiently called *Halys*, *Iris* and *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*; *Parthenius*, *Sangarius*, and *Ascanius* in *Pontus* and *Bitynia*; *Scamander* and *Simois* in *Troas*; *Caycus*, *Hermus* with *Pactolus*, *Caystrus*, and *Mæander* in or about *Lydia*; *Jordanes* in *Palæstina*, *Orontes* in *Syria Propria*; *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both rising in *Armenia Major*, and having joined Streams on the S. E. of *Mesopotamia*, falling at length into the *Sinus Persicus*.

The chief Isles belonging to Turkey in Asia are,

In Meditarr. Sea or
S. Coast of *Asia Mi-*
nor, or *Natolia*.

Between Rhodes
and Crete

Cyprus *Cyprus*, Ch. T. at present *Nicofia*, *Famagusta*; antiently *Salamis* and *Paphos*.
Rhodes *Rhodus*, Ch. T. antiently *Lindus*, *Camirus* and *Jabylus*, which last was afterwards called *Rhodus* now *Rhodes*, still the Ch. T. of the Isle, from which the neighbouring parts of the Meditarr. Sea was called formerly *Mare Rhodium*.

Scarpanto *Carpathus*, Ch. T. the same.

In Aeg. Sea or Archipelago W. of Natolia. } Stampalia *Astyalea*, Lango *Coos* or *Cos*, Palmosa *Patmos*, Nicaria *Icaria*, Samo *Samos*, Scio *Acius*, Metelin *Lesbus*, Tenedo *Tenedus*, Ch. T. the same.

ARABIA (the only Country of Asia that remains to be described) is bounded N. by Turkey in Asia; E. by the Gulf of Balsora or *Sinus Persicus*; S. by part of the main Southern Ocean, called formerly *M. Erythraeum* or *Rubrum*; W. by the *Sinus Persicus* or Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. As it still retains its old name, so the antient division thereof into *Arabia Petrea*, *Arabia Deserta* and *Arabia Felix* is still best known, and generally used by Geographers. Its more known People were the *Nomades* and *Scenitae* in *Arabia Deserta*, *Nabathaei* in *Petrea*, *Sabaei* and *Saraceni* in *Felix*. Its Ch. T. at present are Mecca, Medina, Aden with Mocha, Amanzirisdin with Miscat, Vodena, Mascalat, and Elcatif, together with Anah on the Euphrates. Its chief Towns Antiently were *Petra* in *Arabia Petrea*; *Badeo*, *Muza*, *Ocelis* upon the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Arabia* and *Cana* upon the *Mare Rubrum*; *Gerra* upon the *Mare Perficum*; in the Inland *Saba*, *Manambis*, all lying in *Arabia Felix*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.

HAVING gone through the Description of Asia according to its principal Divisions, &c. mentioned by Heathen Writers, it seems convenient to proceed immediately to the Sacred Geography thereof. And because this Part of the Old World was the chief Seat of those Actions that are recorded in the Bible; as also because the Countries and other

Places of Europe and Africk taken notice of in Scripture are too few to deserve a distinct Account by themselves, it hath therefore been judg'd best to dispatch the whole Bible Geography in this place, that so it may be the better apprehended, lying all together under one view.

Now Sacred Geography respects the History either of the Old or New Testament. The Geography of the Old Testament may be reduced to Three principal Heads, forasmuch as it respects, either the Antediluvian World, or the first Plantation of the World after the Flood by the three Sons of Noah (Shem, Ham, and Japhet,) and their Children, or else the Changes that were afterwards introduc'd by the Posterity of Abraham and his Kinsman Lot.

As for the Antediluvian World, the Bible gives but a very short Geographical Account thereof, taking notice only of the Situation of the Garden of *Eden*, (concerning which more conveniently at the end of this Chapter,) of the Land of *Nod*, and the City *Enoch* built by Cain in the Land of *Nod*. For this reason Sacred Geography may be in a manner esteem'd to begin from the Plantation of the Earth after the Flood, which comes now to be spoken of.

The Family of Shem (which is begun with, as lying all in Asia) peopled most of Persia and India, with a considerable part of Turkey in Asia, as will appear from a particular enumeration of the several Countries mention'd in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of Shem, viz.

Ophir most probably conjectur'd to be part of India or the E. Indies, viz. the *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Heathen.

Elam probably thought to contain the inland parts of *Susiana* about the Royal City and Palace of *Shushan* (Dan. viii. 2.) the *Susa* of the Heathen, together with the adjoining Province of *Persis* or *Persia Propria*, so call'd undoubtedly from the Oriental word *Paras* (denoting an Horseman) which is first met with in the Prophecies of Ezechiel and Daniel, the Country being all along before denoted in Scripture by the word *Elam*, as the Inhabitants thereof are likewise in the N. T. Acts ii. 9.

Ashur or *Affyria* primarily and properly so call'd, into which Nimrod (descended from Ham, another son of Noah) is said to come and build Nineveh call'd *Ninus* by the Heathens, *Rehoboth*, *Calah*, and *Resen*. Gen. x. 11. 12.

Aram, generally render'd *Syria*, not that it was the same with what is above said to be call'd by the Heathens *Syria*, but because it contain'd some portion of *Syria Propria* and *Cælesyria*, two parts of Syria above mention'd, as it did also *Mesopotamia*, this last being styl'd by way of distinction *Aram* (*Naharaim*, i. e.) between the two Rivers. *Padan-Aram* seems to be the peculiar name of the more fertile part of *Aram-Naharaim* (wherein stood *Haran* or *Charran* the City of Nihor) imposed to distinguish this part from the barren part of *Aram-Naharaim* lying to the South West and adjoining to *Arabia Deserta*, and on account of its like barrenness of soil comprehended under the name of *Arabia* by some Writers), particularly by Xenophon in his book entituled, *Kings of Asia*, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Edit. Oxon. *Aram-Dammebeck*, *Aram-Zobah*, *Aram-Maachah*, &c. render'd in our Translation *Syria* (or *Syrians*) of *Damascus*, *Zobah*, *Maachah*, &c. were so many distinct Sovereignties, distinguish'd one from the other by adding the name of their Capital City to the general name of *Aram* or *Syria*. Within the Bounds of which is likewise reckon'd the Kingdom of *Gesbur*, 2 Sam. xv. 8.

Land of *Uz* (k), lying S. of *Syria* of Damascus, and perhaps including at first all that lay between the Land of *Canaan* W. and the Land of *Cush* E. and Southward, so that it contain'd *Palaestina* (or *Judea*) *Perea* and the lower part of *Cælesyria*, with the adjoining parts of *Arabia Deserta* and *Petraea*.

Lud was likely a Country in *Asia* near to *Persia*, is so call'd from *Lud* the Son of Shem, and accordingly we find *Persia* and *Lud*, join'd together, Ezek. xxi. 10. But if this *Lud*, mention'd by Ezekiel, and also by *Isaiah*, Chap. xvi. 19. join'd on to *Phul* or *Phut*, then it was the Country of the *Ludim*, descended from *Mizraim*, and settled in Africa. It can't with any reason be the *Lydia* in Lesser *Asia*.

The

(k) Some make three distinct Lands of *Uz*, one bordering S. of *Damascus*, so called from *Uz* a Son of *Aram*; another lying in *Arabia Deserta*, which was the Country of *Job*, and took its name from *Uz* a Son of *Nahor*; and a third lying among the *Edomites*, so denominated from *Uz* a Descendant of *Esfau*. Now if it be consider'd, that 'tis not said, Lament. iv. 21. O daughter of *Uz* that dwellest in the Land of *Edom*, but O daughter of *Edom* that dwellest in the Land of *Uz*, it will hence follow, that the Land of *Uz* here mentioned was not a part of *Edom*, but on the contrary the Land of *Edom* a part of that Land of *Uz*. Add

The Family of Japheth (eldest Son of Noah) is reasonably thought, not only at first to have peopled *Asia Minor*, with the adjoining parts Northward between the Euxine and Caspian Sea, but also the Descendents of Japheth, as they multiply'd in after-ages, and so were forced to seek out further for Room, are thought with good Reason to have first Peopled all Europe; for which cause, I shall insist the longer on the Colonies of Japhet's Descendents, because I may easily suppose it will be very acceptable to the Reader, to have a rational or probable Account, by whom the several Countries of Europe were probably at first

to this, that, since Job is generally thought to have been descended from Esau, it may be very probably supposed, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Job dwelt, was the same wherein *Edom* dwelt, and therefore if Job lived in *Arabia*, then one and the same Land of *Uz* contained *Edom* with some adjoining parts of *Arabia*, which consequently was not likely to have been denominated from one of Esau's posterity, but from one of the other two Persons above-mention'd. And that this could not be Uz Nahor's Son and Abraham's Nephew, appears probable, partly on account of the considerable distance between *Haram*, where Nahor settled, and *Edom*, which makes it unlikely that *Uz* should remove so far; partly on account of the near Consanguinity between *Uz* and *Edom*, one being Abraham's Nephew, the other his Grandson, which renders it unlikely, that had *Uz* been settled here, God would have permitted Esau to have disposseis'd his Posterity, any more than he suffered the Israelites to dispossess the Moabites and Ammonites, who were somewhat farther removed in degrees of Kindred; and partly on account that the Horites whom the Lord is said to drive out before Esau, could not be descended from Uz Nahor's Son, being mention'd as a considerable People, and some of those who were subdued by Chederlaomer King of Elam, a little after Abraham's coming into the Land of Canaan, when Uz Nahor's Son could be but very young. It remains therefore most probable, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein *Edom* and Job dwelt, as well as that bordering on *Damascus*, was so named from Uz the Son of Aram, and consequently were all but one continued Country, the family of Uz (who did likely first seat himself near *Damascus*) still spreading, as it multiplied, and extending together with themselves the name of the Land of *Uz*, till at length it contain'd, as is above conjectured, the lower parts of *Cœlesyria* with *Edom*, and the adjoining parts of *Arabia*.

peopled,

peopled, and consequently from whom the several Nations of Europe, are probably descended.

I shall begin with Gomer, not only because he is the first Son of Japhet, mention'd, Genesis x. 2. but because he is also that Son, by whose Posterity the Western Countries of Europe were by degrees peopled. Gomer then and his immediate Sons first planted themselves in the Northern part of *Asia Minor*. For the *Cimmerii*, a People mention'd here by Herodotus, and *Cimmeris*, a Town mention'd here by Pliny, are names plainly deriv'd from *Gomer*, and *Pbrygia* is only a Greek name of the same Importance with *Gomer*. And Josephus the Jewish Historian says expressly, that the Galatians were of Old call'd *Gomerites*. Likewise *Ashkenaz*, the first Son of Gomer, has plain footsteps of his name remaining in the Names *Ascanias* and *Ascania*, whereby several Rivers, Lakes, and Bays, and even Kings and great Persons, were called in *Bitbynia*, and *Lesser Pbrygia*. Nay it is well known to the Learned, that the Euxine Sea, was first called the *Axen* Sea, which word *Axen*, or *Axenos*, might easily be fram'd by the Greeks from *Ashkenaz*, and it is but probable that the Original Name of the said Sea, was the Sea of *Ashkenaz*, as we read of the Kingdom of *Ashkenaz*, Jerem. li. 27. The River *Rhebas*, and the People *Rhebæi*, or *Riphæi*, and the River *Parthenias*, corruptly (as probable) for *Riphatenius*, do all retain plain footsteps of the Name of *Riphet*, Gomer's second Son. And Josephus expressly says, that the *Paphlagonians* were called *Riphens*. That *Togarmah*, Gomer's third Son, settled in the remaining N. E. Part of *Asia Minor*, is generally agreed, as being answerable to the Account given in Scripture, of the Country there call'd *Togarmah*. And the *Trocmi* or *Trogmi* or *Trogmades*, mention'd by Heathen Writers, as living in and about *Cappadocia*, plainly carry in their Name all the Radical Letters of *Tojarmah*. And thus much for the first Settlement of Gomer and his three Sons.

In process of Time their Families encreasing, they sent forth Colonies to inhabit remoter Parts. One of the

the first of which Colonies was likely the *Cimmerii*, that peopled the Country on N. Coast of the Sea of Askenaz or Euxine Sea.

Hence they spread by degrees further Westward, and settled in Germany, so call'd from 'em ; for *Germen* (as the *Germans* call themselves) is but a small Variation from *Gemren* or *Gomren* ; and from the Singular *Gomer* is form'd *Gemren* by the same Analogy that from Brother is form'd Brethren. Further, *Diodorus Siculus* affirms that the *Germans* had their Original from the *Cimmerians*. And it is well known, that the People inhabiting the N. W. part of Old *Germany*, now call'd Jutland, retain'd the Name of *Cimbri*, in the Time of the Old Latin Writers.

From Germany the Offspring of *Gomer* spread itself into *Gaul* or France. Thus Appian expressly says, that the *Celtæ* or *Gauls*, were otherwise call'd *Cimbri* ; and those *Cimbrians* which were defeated by Caius Marius, as they were pouring into Italy, are by Tully call'd *Gauls* : So Lucan calls that Ruffian that was hir'd to kill Marius, a *Cimbrian* ; whereas Livy and others affirm him to have been a *Gaul*.

Now 'tis not to be doubted but this our Isle of Great Britain, was first Peopled from those Countries of the European Continent that lie next to it, and consequently from *Germany* and *Gaul* : Indeed there seems to be no Need of adding any other Evidence, that the Britains were Originally descended of *Gomer*, than the very Name by which their Offspring (the Welch) call themselves to this very day, viz. *Kumero* (or *Cymro*) and *Kumeri*: In like manner they call a Welch-Woman. *Kumeraes*, and their Language *Kumerarg*, which several Words carry in 'em so plain Marks of the Primitive Word whence they were deriv'd, that if any Regard is to be had to Etymology, in the Matter we are upon, (as confessedly there is,) it can't be reasonably doubted, but the true Old Britains or Welch, are Descendants of *Gomer*.

To go on now with the other Branches of *Japhet*, and next of *Javan* and his Descendents, *Elisha*, *Tarshish*, *Kittim*,

Kittim and Diodanim, who at first seated themselves in the Southern Tract of Lesser Asia, as Gomer and his Sons did in the Northern. And here the Country *Ionia*, was so call'd from Javan, as *Tarsus* was from Tarshish, the *Cetii* from Kittim, the *Aeoles* from Elisha, and the *Dores* from Dodanim, soften'd into Doranim.

The Colonies of Elisha, peopled the Isles in the *Aegean* Sea, thence call'd the *Isles of Elisha*, Ezek. xxvii. 7. as the Sea was likely call'd, the *Sea of Elisha*, whence came the name of *Hellespont*; as the name *Hellas* did denote Greece, on the European Continent, on account of Part of it, being first peopled by Colonies of Elisha, as other Parts of it, particularly in the *Peloponnese*, were first peopled by Colonies of the Doranim, or Dores.

The North, and N. West Parts of Greece, as also Italy, were probably first peopled by Colonies of the Kittim, whence *Macedonia*, is styl'd the Land of *Chettim*, 1 Macca. i. 4. and Italy, or the Romans are denoted by *Chittim*, Dan. xi. 29, 30.

The Colonies of Tarshish, probably first Peopled the Country of Tuscany, on the W. Shore of Italy, whence it was of Old call'd *Tyrsonis* and for better sound fake *Tyrrhenis*. After which the said Colonies likely first Peopled the South Parts of Spain, where stood *Tarcessus*, a celebrated City, and plainly so called from Tarshish.

It remains only to observe, with relation to the branch of Javan, that as Greece was commonly call'd in Greek *Hellas*, from his son Elisha so it is call'd in the Hebrew of Old time *Javan*, from Javan himself, as being Peopled by his Descendents.

Madai and Tiras, two other Sons of Javan, did likewise first settle themselves in Lesser Asia, by their Brethren, viz. Madai in the Country call'd from him *Mæcia*, (for *Mædia*) or corruptly *Mysia*; and Tiras about *Troy*, *Troz*, and *Teres*, and *Tereus*, all retaining alike the Radicals of *Tiras*, and differing only as to the Vowels. The Colonies of Tiras passing over the Hellespont did first people *Thrace*, as lying opposite to the first Settlement,

ment, in the Lesser Asia. In like manner Colonies of *Madai*, passing over the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, first peopled the Opposite parts of Europe, viz. *Æmathea*, which name imports as much as the Country of the *Mædai*; and thence other Colonies of *Madai*, spread and peopled *Mæfia* in Europe.

Whereas it is commonly thought, that *Madai* and his Family peopled *Mædai*, near the Caspian Sea, this is not agreeable to the Account of the Rules observ'd in the first Plantation of the World after the Flood, and set down by Moses, Gen. x. and therefore is to be rejected as a Vulgar Error. The Reader may see more of this Point in my Historical Geography of O. T. Vol. I. Chap. iii. Sect. 2.

There remains three Sons more of Javan to be spoken of, viz. *Tubal*, *Meshech*, and *Magog*. Of these *Meshech*, probably first settled Eastward, on the Family of *Gomer*, and so in Part of *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia*; his Posterity being styl'd by the Greeks *Moschi*, from whom the neigbouring Mountains took the Names of *Montes Moschici*. The Muscovites in Europe were in all likely-hood a Colony of these.

Tubal settled himself to the N. of *Meshech* in the Parts since call'd *Iberia*. Josephus expressly affirms that the *Iberi* were originally call'd *Thebeli* from *Tubal*. Ptolemy also mentions a City here call'd *Thabilaca*; and here were also a People call'd *Tibareni*, likely for *Tibaleni*, it being usual to change L into R. The Spaniards have a Tradition that they are descended from *Tubal*, and so were a Colony of the said *Tubal's* Descendants: Accordingly the Spaniards are in the eldest Greek Historians call'd *Iberi*, or *Celtiberi*, to distinguish 'em from the Asiatick *Iberi*. This name is still preserv'd in the River *Ebro* in Spain, it being call'd formerly by the Greeks and Latins *Iberus*.

Magog is the only Son of Javan, yet remaining to be spoken of, and he is generally agreed to have settled himself North of *Meshech* and *Tubal*, and so on the E. and N. E. of the Euxine Sea. The Name *Gog* (which is the same in effect with *Magog*) was entirely preserv'd in

the

the Name *Gogatene*, given to a Tract in these Parts, whence likely was moulded the name *Georgia*, given at present to a Country in this Quarter.

And thus I have gone through the Descendents of Japhet, which I have more largely insisted on, because from him likely were all or most of the European Nations at first descended.

The Family of Ham (the youngest Son of Noah) peopled Africk with the adjoining parts of Asia, there being mention'd in Scripture these several Countries denominated from some of the Posterity of Ham, *viz.*

Land of Cush (commonly render'd (*m*) *Aethiopia*) under which name seems to have been contain'd most of Arabia, distinguish'd more particularly into several parts denominated from the Posterity of *Cush*, as

Sheba, i. e. *Arabia Felix*.

Havilah suppos'd to be that part of *Arabia Deserta* that lies next to *Babylonia*.

Raamah and *Dedan* Parts lying on the Persian Gulf.

Mizraim or Egypt, part whereof lying on the Eastern Branch of the Nile, is suppos'd to be that call'd in Scripture the Land

(*m*) The Land of *Cush* is rendred in our English Translation *Aethiopia* in conformity to that of the Septuagint. Now that this is to be understood (not of the African *Aethiopia*, but) of part of *Arabia*, is plain from Num. xii. 1. where Zipporah Moses's Wife is called an *Aethiopian Woman*, being the Daughter of Jethro, the Priest of Midian, namely that branch of the Posterity of Midian, which settled near the Red Sea in *Arabia Petrea*, as may be inferred from Moses's feeding Jethro's Sheep near the Mountain of *Horeb*, Exod. iii. 1. which is situat'd in that part of Arabia. Besides it is evident from Herodotus, lib. vii. cap. 69, 70. Ed. Lond. that there was a Country in *Asia* called formerly *Aethiopia*, which took up some part of what hath been since comprehended under the name of Arabia. In the Translation of the Psalms inserted in the Common-Prayer-book, the Hebrew word *Cush* is rendred not by *Aethiopia* or Land of the *Aethiopians*, but by the Land of the *Morians*, i. e. (as they are commonly now called) the Moors, a name deduced from the *Mauri* a People of Africk, but not the same as the *Aethiopians*, as will hereafter appear in the Description of Africk.

of *Goshen* (n), wherein Jacob and his Posterity dwelt during their sojourning in Ægypt. The Cities of Ægypt mention'd in Scripture are *Zoan*, in the fields whereof several of the Miracles wrought by Moses were performed, Psal. lxxviii. 12. *Pithon*, *Rameses* or *Raameses*, *Pathros*, *Noph*, *Tahpanes*, *Syene*.

Lub or *Lubim*, that is *Libia* or *Libya* primarily or properly so call'd, adjoining to Ægypt.

Phut suppos'd to be some of the more remote parts of *Lybia* largely taken.

Land of Canaan lying between the R. Jordan and the Great or Mediterranean Sea, and inhabited by the Amorites, Girgasites, Hittites, Jebusites and (other Descendants of Canaan, compris'd under the general name of) Canaanites. Here stood on the Sea Coast the famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*. Now the borders of the Canaanites are said, Gen x. 19. to be from *Sidon* unto *Gaza*. However some of Canaan's Posterity settled themselves N. of *Sidon*, both on the Continent, and also on a small Isle adjoining. The Tract on the Continent was call'd the **Land of Hamath**, taking up the N. part of *Phœnicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria Propria*, wherein was a Regal City of the same name, and another call'd *Riblah*, whither Zedekiah was brought to the King of Babylon. Of these the City *Hamath* is thought to be *Epiphania*; and *Riblah*, *Antiochia*. Between this Land and Canaan lay the City *Gebal* or *Gabala* with its Territory call'd the Land of the Giblites.

Arvad or **Arpad** or the Isle **Aradus**, lying over-against the Land of *Hamath*, and so following the like Fate, as may be seen 2 Kings xviii. 34. Isa. xxxvii. 13. in both which places mention being likewise made of *Sepharvaim*, *Henah*, and *Ivah*, these are suppos'd to be the neighbouring Cities and petty Sovereignties, of which *Sepharvaim* is imagin'd to be now call'd Aleppo.

Land of the Philistines, who being descended from Mizraim, probably settled at first in or near Ægypt, but afterwards removing feized upon the Neighbouring parts of the Land of Canaan. 'Tis suppos'd to have been all under one King in the time of Abraham and Isaac. But in the time of Joshua there is mention made of five Lords of the Philistines denominat'd from their Ch. T. *Gaza*, *Ashdod*, *Ashkelon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*. These with their Territories made up what is call'd *Palastina* or *Palasfine*, (or the Land of the Philistines) (o) in Scripture, though the word is used to denote the whole Land of *Canaan* and somewhat more by Heathen Writers, and afterwards in conformity to them, by Christian Writers.

These

(n) Some place the Land of *Goshen* between the two Trenches or Rivers, made, one by Ptolemy, and the other by Trajan, lying E. of the R. Nile, in the parts of Ægypt adjoining to Arabia.

(o) In the Books of Psalms (in both Translations as well that in the Bible as the other in the Common-Prayer-book,) this Country

These are the several Countries mentioned in Scripture, and denominated from the first Planters of the Earth after the Flood: Now come to be consider'd the several Changes, that were afterwards introduced by the Posterity of Abraham, *viz.* the Israelites, Edomites, Ishmaelites and Midianites; and by the Posterity of Lot, *viz.* the Moabites and the Amorites. And here notice shall be first taken of the Israelites, as being God's more peculiar People, (in relating of whose affairs the History of the Bible is chiefly taken up,) and then the others shall be taken as they come in order with respect to their Situations.

AMONG the Countries aforementioned the Land of Canaan was that which God promised to give to the Posterity of Abraham for a Possession; whence it is frequently styled the Land of (*p*) Promise. Accordingly the Israelites being actually put in possession, not only of the Land of Canaan which lay West of Jordan; but also of two Countries (*viz.* one of Sihon King of the Amorites, and the other of Og King of Basan) lying E. of Jordan, the Whole (being divided into Twelve Parts according to the number of the tribes of Israel) was comprehended under the name of the Land of *Israel*: till Ten of the Tribes, revolting from the house of David retained to themselves the name of *Israel*; the other two Tribes, which adhered to the Royal Line of David, going under the name of *Judah*.

The

Country is termed not *Palaestina* in conformity to the Greek Appellation, but *Philistia* in conformity to the Hebrew Word *Philistim*, as Psal. ix. 8. lxxxvii. 4. cviii. 9. And here it may be farther remarked, that the Philistines are by the Septuagint generally termed *οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι*, probably because they were not of the Tribe or Family of Canaan, though they inhabited Part of the Land of Canaan, but were *ἄλλης φυλῆς*, i. e. of another Tribe or Family, namely that of Mizraim.

(*p*) There is to be distinguish'd in Scripture a twofold Promise made by God to Abraham, one having respect to what the Children of Israel were to possess as their own proper Country or Inheritance,

The Kingdom of *Judah* contained the Tribes of

Westw.
or on this
side of the
R. Jordan

Judah, the largest and most Southern Tribe, bounded by the Great or Mediterranean Sea Westward, and the Salt Sea Eastward, Ch. T. *J E R U S A L E M*, lying partly in the Tribe of *Judah*, and partly in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, *Hebron*, *Lachish*, *Libnah*, *Tappuah*, *Adullam*, *Debir*, *Ziph*, *Tekoah*, *Bethlehem-Ephratah*. *Benjamin*, lying on the R. Jordan, North of *Judah*, Ch. T. *Mispeh*, *Nob*, *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Anathoth*, *Bethel*, *Ai*, *Micmas*, *Jericho*, *Gilgal*.

The Kingdom of *Israel* contained the Tribes of

Westward or
on this side

Simeon, whose inheritance was within (*viz.* in the S. W. part of) the inheritance of the Children of *Judah*, the part of the Children of *Judah* being too much for them, *Josh. xix. 1, 9. Ch. T. Beersheba, Ain, Ziklag*. *Dan*, North-West of *Judah* on the Sea Coast, Ch. T. *Zorah*, *Ajalon*, *Ekron*, *Gibbethon*, *Gathrimmon*. To which must be added the City *Dan*, afore called *Laish* or *Leshem*, lying in or near the N. E. borders of *Nephthali*, being the utmost (at least considerable) Town that way, as *Beersheba* was to the S. West, whence from *Dan* to *Beersheba* is an Expression frequently used in Scripture, to denote from one end of the Land of *Israel* to the other.

Ephraim, N. of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, reaching from the River Jordan to the Great Sea, Ch. T. *S A - M A R I A*, *Tirzah*, *Shechem* or *Sichem*, *Shiloh*, *Timnah-Serah*.

ritance, the other including moreover what they were to have under their Dominion. The former is contained, among several other Places, in Deut. vii. 1. *When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the Land whither thou goest to possess, and hath cast out many Nations before thee, the Hittites and the Gergashites, and the Amorites and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven Nations greater and mightier than thou: and Numb. xxxiv. 2. Com-mand the Children of Israel, and say unto them, when ye come into the Land of Canaan, this is the Land that shall fall unto you for an In-heritance, even the Land of Canaan with the Coasts thereof.* The latter is contained among other places in Genesis xv. 18. &c. *unto thy seed have I given this Land, from the River of Egypt, unto the great River, &c.*

of the R. Jordan

Half Tribe of *Manasseh*, N. of *Ephraim* and the R. *Kanah*, between the R. *Jordan* and the Great Sea, Ch. T. *Megiddo*, *Ramah*, *Der*, *Endor*, *Tappuah*, *Ophrah*, *Jezreel*, *Bethshean*.
Issachar on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Manasseh*, Ch. T. *Jarmuth*, *Kishon*, *Enhaddab*, *Dabareh*.
Zabulon N. of *Issachar*, Ch. T. *Shimron-Meron*, *Jocneam*, *Mahalal*.
Nephthali on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Zabulon*, Ch. T. *Hazor*, *Kedesh*, *Cinnereth*, *Bethshemesh*.
Asher on the Sea Coast W. of *Zabulon* and *Naphthali*, Ch. T. *Aphek*, *Achsaph*, *Lasharon*.

Eastw. or beyond the R. Jordan

{ *Reuben* E. of *Jordan* over-against the Tribes of *Judah*, *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, Ch. T. *Heshbon*, *Bezek*, *Jahazah*.
Gad N. of *Reuben* over-against the half Tribe of *Manasseh* and Tribe of *Issachar*, Ch. T. *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Mahanaim*, *Rogelim*.
The other half Tribe of *Manasseh* N. of *Gad*, and over-against *Nephthali*, Ch. T. *Golan*, *Beeshterah*, *Jabesh-Gilead*, *Ashtaroth*, *Edrei*.

THE Land of *Edom* or Possession of *Esau* (*Jacob's* Elder Brother) was Mount *Seir*, or that Mountainous Tract, which bordering on the S. of *Judah* reached from the bottom of the Salt-Sea, W. to the Wilderness of *Kadesh*, and S. (through *Arabia Petrea*) to the Bay of the Red-Sea, whereon stood *Ezion Gaber*, the Harbour of Solomon's *Ophir* (or East-India) Fleet. There is also mention'd in Scripture a City of *Edom* called *Selah*, which is with great probability thought to be the same called by the Greeks *Petra* the Capital City of *Arabia Petrea*, both words denoting in their respective language a Rock. *Bozrah* is another City of *Edom* mentioned in holy Writ, and supposed to be the same called afterwards *Bostra* in *Arabia Petrea*. Part of *Edom* seems to have been called *Teman* from a Grandson of *Esau*, which name is therefore used sometime to denote the Whole.

Moab, or the Land of the Moabites, lay on the N. E. of *Edom*, and E. of the Salt Sea, extended at first Northward beyond the River *Arnon*. But as much as lay N. of the said River being afterwards taken from *Moab* by the Amorites, the R. *Arnon* was made its N. boundary, in which estate it stood in the time of Moses. The Towns hereof mentioned in Scripture are *Kirbareseth*, *Mizpeh*, *Horonaim*, &c.

Ammon or Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab*, and E. of the Tribes beyond *Jordan*, whence the Inhabitants are frequently styled the Children of the East. The Royal City of *Ammon* was *Rabbah*.

As for the Ishmaelites, Madianates, and Amalekites, the former were descended from Ishmael, Son of Abraham by Hagar, whence they are sometimes called Hagarens, as they are sometimes denoted by the name of Kedar, a Son of Ishmael. Their dwelling is said to be from *Havilah* unto *Sbur*, that is before Egypt; so that they inhabited great part of *Arabia*, especially *Deserta* and *Petræa*, some parts whereof were denominated from *Tema* *Dumah*, &c. some of Ishmael's Sons. Among the Ishmaelites were intermingled here and there the Madianites or Midianites, being the Posterity of Madian Abraham's Son by his second Wife Keturah. Some of these were settled near the Red Sea, and of these the Kenites were a Branch. Of those that settled more Eastward, there is mention made of *Dedan* and *Sheba* two of Midian's Sons. The Amalekites descended (as is conceived) from Amalek a Grandson of Esau, took up their Seat in the adjacent Parts, these together with the two Nations last mentioned living promiscuously, not only one among the other, but also among the Posterity of *Cush*. For which reason as they seem to be all denoted, *Jeremy xxv. 20. Ezekiel xxx. 5.* by the common name of

the

the (*q*) Mingled People or Arabians; so likewise the particular names of the Ishmaelites and Midianites, (Genesis xxxvii. 25. 28, Midianites and Chusites or Æthiopians (Exod. ii. 15, 16. Num. xii. 1.) are promiscuously applyed to the same Persons.

HItherto have been described the remarkable Countries (*r*) or People mentioned in the Old Testament; now should follow the Description of the several Countries or People, that occur in the New Testament: But these being all of them mentioned either in the Old Testament, and so taken notice of in the foregoing parrt of this Chapter, or else in Heathen Writers, and so treated of in the other Chapters of this Book, it seems requisite to observe here only these following Particulars.

1. That if the Divisions of Palestine or the Holy Land (so called, as being the Country wherein our Saviour was born, &c.) used in the New Testament, be compared with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes used in the Old Testament, it will appear they stood thus in respect one of the other, *viz.*

Idumaea (*s*) contained the S. Parts of the Tribes of *Judah* and *Simeon*, together with some of the Land of *Edom*. The Town *Berzimma* mentioned herein by Ptolemy is probably thought to be the *Beersheba* mentioned in the Bible.

(*q*) The word in the original denoting a mixt multitude or (as it is rendred by our Translators) the mingled People, is בָּנִים or *ereb* a Derivative from the Radix בָּנִי *miscuit*: from which undoubtedly was deduced the Greek Appellation Ἀραβοὶ or Ἀράβες.

(*r*) Some Countries or People are but once mention'd in Scripture, as the Kingdom of *Minni*, Jeremy li. 27. the Kings of *Zimri*, Jeremy xxv. 25, &c.

(*s*) Though *Idumaea* be undoubtedly derived from *Edom*, yet the Country called *Idumaea* by the Heathens and in the N. T. did not exactly answer to the Land of *Edom* mentioned in the Old Testament, forasmuch as among other particulars *Idumaea* extended to the Mediterranean Sea, which the Land of *Edom* did not.

Judea contained the remaining parts of the Tribes of *Simeon* and *Judah* together with the Tribe of *Benjamin*. The Towns thereof mentioned in the New Testament are *JERUSALEM*, with the two neighbouring Villages *Bethany* and *Bethphage*, *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, supposed to be the same with that which is called *Japho* in the Old Testament, *Azotus* the *Ashdod* of the Old Testament, *Jericho*.

Samaria contained the Tribe of *Ephraim*, with the adjoining half Tribe of *Manasseh*. Towns thereof mention'd in the N. T. are *Sichar* or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

Galilee or *Galilee* contained the Tribes of *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, *Nephthali* and *Asher*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Cesarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Genesaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethsaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*. The N. Part of this Country was peculiarly called *Galilee* of the Gentiles, and great Part of it was called (*t*) *Decapolis*.

Perea (*u*) or *Judaea* beyond Jordan, contained the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the other half Tribe of *Manasseh* lying E. of Jordan.

(*t*) The opinion of *Decapolis* being a part of *Galilee*, seems to be grounded on Mark vii. 31. where it is said, that Christ departing from the Coasts of Tyre and Sidon, came unto the Sea of Galilee, through the midst of the Coasts of *Decapolis*. Now *Galilee* lying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Sea of Galilee, hence it seems to follow, that *Galilee* (at least part of it) is here denoted by *Decapolis*. And indeed the Argument would be good, was it certain that our Saviour went directly or the nearest way from Tyre and Sidon to the Sea of Galilee. But it is certain on the other hand, that the Evangelists do relate our Saviour's Journeys (not always exactly as he took them, but frequently) *per saltum*: It is certain also, that there was a Country lying E. of Jordan and the Sea of Galilee called *Decapolis* (as by Heathen writers, so also) by the same Evangelist above mention'd, as may be gathered from Mark v. 1, 20, 21. compared together; and lastly, *Decapolis* is mention'd distinctly from *Galilee*, Matth. iv. 25. From these particulars put together, it is very probable that by *Decapolis* in the N. T. is meant either the same that was called so by Heathen writers, or else both that and some part of *Galilee*.

(*u*) Some will have the word *Judea* to be sometimes extended as far as the word *Palestina*, and if so, then *Judea Perea* or beyond Jordan, contain'd all or most of the two Tribes and Half lying E. of Jordan.

2. That the Tetrarchies of *Iurza*, *Trackonitis*, and *Abylene* were the N. E. Borderers of Palestine, lying in *Cælesyria*, though reckoned by some as a Part of Palestine. And indeed within the former lay *Cæsarea* (x) *Philippi* (the same with the City *Dan* or *Laish* in the O. T.) being so call'd, to distinguish it from the *Cæsarea* just now mention'd in Galilee.

3: That the Country commonly called *Phœnicie* or *Phœnicia*, wherein lay the Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, is called (as in the Old Testament, so) by St. Matthew Chap. xv. 22. *Canaan*; and more particularly that the Country intimated by St. Mark (Chap. vii. 26.) to be called *Syro-phœnicia* was no other than that peculiar part of *Phœnicia* or *Canaan*, out of which came the Woman mentioned by the Evangelists. (y)

4. That by *Asia* (z) in the N. T. is denoted only a part of *Asia Propria* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, viz. *Lydia* taken in its original extent, as it included *Æolis* and *Ionia*. Within which compass lay the seven Cities or Churches, to which St. John writes, Rev. ii. and iii. viz. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*.

5. That whereas the City *Philippi* stood within the bounds of *Thracia*, as lying E. of the R. *Strymon*, and is therefore commonly reckon'd among the Towns of *Thracia*; yet it is said, Acts xvi. 12. to be the chief City of that part of *Macedonia*: forasmuch as that part of *Thracia* at that time was added to the Province of *Macedonia*, whence it was called *Thracia Macedonica*, or *Macedonia Thracica*.

(x) It is called by Ptolemy *Cesarea Pania*.

(y) Some understand Galilee of the Gentiles to be the S. Part of *Phœnicia*, and *Syro-Phœnicia* to be the N. part of *Phœnicia* so called as being a part of *Syria Propria* (for it included *Damascus* with the intermediate Territories) inhabited by, or rather in Subjection to the States of *Tyre* and *Sidon* in *Phœnicia*.

(z) See Archbishop Usher's Tract entitled, *A Geographical and Historical Disquisition touching the Asia properly so called, the Lydian Asia, which is the Asia so often mentioned in the New Testament, &c.*

Mountains or Hills of chief note among those mentioned in Scripture, are Mount *Sion*, whereon stood the Tower of David, Mt. *Moriah*, whereon Isaac was intended to have been sacrificed, and Solomon's Temple was afterwards built, both lying within the Walls of Jerusalem, Mt. *Olivet* and Mt. *Calvary*, both lying just by Jerusalem, the former being much frequented by our Saviour, and that from which he Ascended, the latter being the place of his Crucifixion; Mt. *Gerizim* whereon stood the Temple of the Samaritans; Mt. *Gilboa* on the Confines of *Issachar* and *Manasseh*, famous for the death of Saul and Jonathan; Mt. *Tabor* in *Zabulon*, supposed to be the Mountain on which our Saviour was transfigured; Mt. *Carmel* on the Sea Coast in the S. part of *Asher*, often retreated to by *Elisha* the Prophet; Mt. *Lebanon* or *Libanus* famous for its Cedars, reaching from *Sidon* along the Northern borders of the Holy Land; Mt. *Hermon* (called also *Sirion* and *Sibon*) supposed to be a branch of Mt. *Libanus*, (a) or as some call it *Antilibanus*. Mt. *Gilead*, thought to be another branch of Mt. *Libanus*, lying in the Country of *Gilead*, belonging to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, which was situated on the E. side of *Jordan*; Hills of *Basan* E. of *Gilead*; Mt. *Nebo* or *Pisgah* in the S. borders of *Reuben*, whence the Lord gave Moses a Survey of the Land of *Israel*; Mount *Seir* in the Land of *Edom*; Mount *Hor*, whereon Aaron dyed, in the Confines of *Edom*; Mt. *Sinai* or *Horeb* (b) in *Arabia Petreæa*, famous for the promulgation

(a) It is to be noted, that although *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* are universally agreed (according to the mutual import of the words) to denote two ridges of Mountains running one over-against the other; yet writers are not agreed to which ridge each name properly belongs, some attributing the name *Libanus* to the Northern ridge, *Antilibanus* to the Southern; and others quite contrary, giving the name of *Libanus* to the Southern, and *Antilibanus* to the Northern.

(b) That M. *Sinai* and *Horeb* are (at least two adjoining Summits or Risings of) one and the same Mountain, is evident from several particular Passages, applied by Holy Writers indifferently to one or the other.

of the Mosaick Law; Mountains of *Ararat*, on which the Ark of *Noah* rested, and which are generally thought to denote the Mountains of *Armenia*; though there are not wanting some, who will extend this name to denote all that continual Ridge of Mountains, which runs through the far greatest part of middle Asia, and is frequently comprehended under the old general name of Mount *Taurus*; forasmuch as the Favourers of this Opinion are inclined to think, that the part of Mount *Ararat*, whereon the Ark rested, did not lie in *Armenia*, but near the Country antiently called (c) *Margiana*, and therefore on that part of *Taurus*, which by the Greeks following Alexander the Great was erroneously called Mt. *Caucasus*, and lies between Great Tartary, Persia, and old India.

Remarkable Rivers mentioned in Holy Scripture are, (d) *Jordan*, which rising in the borders of *Neph-tali*, and passing through the Lake of *Genesareth*, ends its course in the Salt Sea; the River *Kidron* or *Cedron* running by Jerusalem; *Kishon* in the borders of *Zabulon* and *Issachar*, famous for the defeat of *Sisera* by *Deborah* and *Barak*; *Jabbok* on the Confines of *Gad* and *Manasseh*, near which *Jacob* wrestled with the Angel; *Arnon* on the borders of *Reuben*; all said to run into the R. *Jordan*, or the Lake *Genesareth*: *Euphrates* frequently called the Great River, and mentioned as one of the Boundaries of the Israelitish Dominions; *Hiddekel* said Gen. ii. 14. to go toward the East of *Affyria*, or (as the Original words may be translated) before *Affyria*, and therefore probably supposed to be the *Tigris* of the Heathens. The two last Rivers being united run toge-

(c) See D. Heylin's Cosmography in the General Introduction.

(d) Whereas it is related by some Writers, that the River *Jordan* rises from two different Springs, one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*; Josephus gives us no such relation in his *Description* of the said River, but saith that it ariseth near the bottom of Mount Lebanon, not much above *Cesarea Philippi*. See Josephus lib. 3. de bello Judaico, cap. 18.

ther through the Country of *Eden* (the most pleasant part whereof lying upon the Channel of the united Rivers, is probably thought to be the Garden of *Eden*,) beyond which Southward the Stream is again divided, one branch being called in Scripture *Pison*, the other *Gibon*; the former is said to compass the Land of *Havilab* or E. part of Arabia, where lay the Eastern part of the Land of *Havilab*, often mention'd in Scripture; the other is said to compass or wash the Land of *Cusib*, i. e. the Western part of the province of Persia call'd now a days *Chusistan*, formerly *Cuthah* and *Sufiana*. The Country lying upon four Rivers last mention'd is call'd in Scripture the Land of *Sbinar* and *Chaldaea*, wherein the Tower of *Babel* was built, out of the Ruines whereof the great and famous City *Babylon* is said to have risen. As for *Ur* of the Chaldees, the City where Abraham was born, some place it about the middle of *Chaldaea* below *Babylon*, and take it to be the same with that called by Heathen Writers *Urchoa*; others place it above *Babylon* on the N. Banks of *Euphrates*, which part of *Mesopotamia* they prove to be contained under the name of *Chalda*, from Act. vii. 2, 3, 4.

The Seas mentioned in Scripture are the (e) Red Sea, and the Great or Utmost Sea; by which last is

(e) What by our Translators (in conformity to the Septuagint) is called the Red Sea, is in the Original termed the Sea of *Suph*; which being generally allowed to denote some Herb or Weed, Reed or Rush, hence some further suppose this Herb (&c.) to be of a Red Colour, and so to give a Red Tincture to the Water wherein it grows, and therefore this Sea to have been styled by the Greeks and Romans the Red Sea. Others conjecture with more probability, that this Sea was called by the Oriental People antiently the Sea of *Edom* from the Neighbouring Land of *Edom*, which word signifying in the Hebrew Language Red, (whence it was given to Esau upon account of his desiring some of his brother Jacob's Red Pottage, Gen. XXV. 30.) hence the Greeks first Translated the Sea of *Edom* by Σαλαστική θάλασσα and the Latins from them by *Mare Rubrum*. And this agrees also with that common Tradition received among the Heathen, that it was so called from a King of the adjacent Country named *Erythreus*, that is undoubtedly, *Edom*.

denoted the Mediterranean Sea; the several parts whereof occurring in Holy Writ are the Sea of the *Pbilistines*, the Sea of *Joppa*, *Cilicia*, and *Pampbylia*, the Egyptian and (*Adria* or) the Adriatick Sea. The other Seas taken notice of by the Sacred Pen-men are improperly so called, as being only Lakes. Thus the Lake *Genesareth* already mentioned is called in the O. T. the Sea of *Chinnereth* or *Cinneroth*, in the N. T. the Sea of *Tiberias* and *Gallilee*, taking these several denominations from its adjoining Country or Towns. In like manner the Salt Sea, called also the East Sea, and the Sea of the Plain, is only a Lake abounding with bituminous matter, ever since the Destruction of Sodóm, Gomorrah, with Admah and Zeboim, (which all stood in this Tract,) whence 'tis called by Heathen Writers *Lacus Asphaltites* (f).

Such as desire to have a larger Account of the Sacred Geography both of the Old and New Testaments, may peruse my larger Account thereof, publish'd (since this Treatise) in four Volumes, under the Title of *An Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament*.

(f) It is sometimes called *Mare Mortuum* or the Dead Sea.

C H A P. XVI.

Of Antient and Present Africk.

Africk, call'd by the Latins chiefly *Africa*, by the Greeks chiefly *Libya*, is the S. W. part of the Old Continent, not so large as Asia, but much exceeding Europe in extent. It is a Peninsula, being joined on the rest of the Continent only by a small neck of Land, now commonly call'd the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Europe, and from *Asia Minor* or Natolia in Asia; E. by the forementioned Isthmus which parts it from Syria, and by the *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea, which parts it from Arabia; S. by the Æthiopian or Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.*

NOrthern Africk lying along the Coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and comprehending

Egypt, *Ægyptus*, which is the most Eastern part of Northern Africk, and the only one that joins on to Asia. It is much of the same Extent with what it antiently was, and is bounded N. and E. with the same bounds as Africk, S. with *Æthiopia* now *Abyssinia* and *Nubia*, W. with *Lybia propria* and *Deserta* now *Barbary* and the *Desart* of Barca. It was antiently divided into two General Parts, *Superior* to the S. and *Inferior* to the N. on the Mediterranean Sea. Ch. T. of the former were *Thebe*, whence this upper part was also called *Thebais*, *Syene*, *Elephantis*, *Tentyra*, *Arsinoe*, *Abydus*; of the latter, *ALEXANDRIA* *Alexandria*, *Memphis*, *Sais*, *Bubastis*, *Conopus*, *Pelusium*. Its Ch. T. at present are *CAIRO* near the Ruins of Old *Memphis*, *Alexandria*, *Damiata*, *Rosetta*.

Barbary

Barbary reaching from Egypt as far as the Atlantick Ocean, between the Mediterranean Sea to the N. and a continued range of Mountains, said to be Parts or Branches of the Atlas, to the South. It contains from E. to W. these Parts, *viz.*

Kingdom of Barca next to Egypt, Ch. T. Barca, Cairoan.

Kingdom of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli.

Kingdom of Tunis, Ch. T. Tunis.

Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. Algiers, Constantine, Bugia, Tremesin, or Telesin, Oran.

Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. Fez, Salle, Tangier, Ceuta, Tétuan, [**See Map of Present Spain.*]

Kingdom of Morocco, Ch. T. Morocco.

Within the same Extent was contained from E. to W. antiently *Libya* (*g*) *Propria* under which name is here comprehended *Cyreniaca* and *Marmarica*, now the Kingdom of Barca. Ch. T. of the former *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, or *Barce Barca*, and *Apollonia*; of the latter *Ammon*, where was the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Africa Propria or *Minor*, now the Kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis, Ch. T. *CARTHAGO*, *Utina*, *Leptis Magna*, or *Neapolis*, *Leptis parva*, *Tunes* Tunis, *Utica*.

Numidia (*b*) now part of the Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T., *Cirtha*, *Hippo Regius* Bonne, *Cullus*, *Sicca*.

(*g*) Whereas *Marmarica* is made by some a Part of Egypt, by others a distinct Country from Egypt, it is here together with *Cyrene*, (otherwise called *Pentapolis*) comprehended under the name of *Libya propria* † forasmuch as these Parts of the Libyan Continent lying directly under Greece, seem to have been first and best known by the Grecians (who settled here several Colonies) and to have the name of *Libya* first given unto them, which from hence was afterward extended to the whole Continent, as it became more known. In like manner the name of *Africa* was first given by the Romans to that Part of it lying directly under Italy or Sicily, (which therefore is styled *Africa Propria*) whence it was afterwards extended to the rest of the Continent.

(*b*) *Numidia* (or the Country of the *Numida*, called by the Greeks *Nomades*) was extended at first from the R. *Tusca* (which bounded it W. from *Africa Propria*) to the R. *Mulucha*, which was its E. boundary from *Mauritania*. But afterwards as much as lay between the RR. *Mulucha* to the E. and *Amsaga* to the West was added to *Mauritania*, and so *Amsaga* was made its E. Limit. And here it is to be noted, that this is the Country or Province called by the Romans *Numidia* or the Old *Numidia*: Whereas *Numidia Nova* is the same as *Biledulgerid*, so called first by one John Leo, an African Writer, because of the resemblance which the Inhabitants of it had to the antient *Nomades* or *Numidians*.

Maurita-
nia (k) di-
vided into

<i>Casariensis</i> to the E. partly in the Kingdom of Algiers and partly in the Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. <i>Julia</i> <i>Casarea</i> , <i>Ruscurium</i> supposed to be Algiers, <i>Tucca</i> , <i>Salda</i> thought to be Bugia. <i>Tingitania</i> to the W. in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. <i>Tin-</i> <i>gis</i> Tangier, <i>Volubilis</i> thought to be Fez, <i>Bocanum</i> <i>Hemerum</i> supposed to be Morocco.

Biledulgerid reaching from the Atlantick Ocean Westward to Egypt Eastward, between Barbary to the N. and the Desert of Zara to the S. It was inhabited antiently by the *Gatuli*, and *Garamantes*, as also *Nasamones*, and *Psylli*, the two last possessing the adjacent parts of *Africa*, and *Libya Propria*.

Middle Africk containing at present (from N. to S. chiefly,) these Countries, *viz.*

The Desert of Zara, formerly called *Libya Interior* and *Deserta*, some of its antient People were the *Garamantes*.

Negroland or Country of the Negroes, said to be divided into several Kingdoms, the Inhabitants thereof were antiently called *Nigrita*.

Guinee divided into Western or Malaguete; middle or Guinee proper, Ch. T. St. George de la Mina; and Eastern or Kingdom of Benin, Ch. T. the same.

Nubia E. of Negroland and S. of Egypt, the Inhabitants were antiently called *Nubii*.

Southern Africk containing these several Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Congo lying on each side the Equator and said to contain several Countries or Kingdoms, the chief of which are,

N. of the Equator, Kingdoms of Medra and Biafara, Ch. T. the same.

S. of the Equator Kingdom of Congo proper, Ch. T. St. Salvador; Kingdom of Loango, Ch. T. the same Kingdom of Angola, Ch. T. Loanda S. Paolo.

Monomotopa lying South of Congo in the Inland, Ch. T. Monomotopa.

(k) *Mauritania* (or the Country of the *Mauri*, called by the Greeks *Maurusii*) is distinguished by some into three Parts, *viz.* *Casariensis*, *Sitifensis*, and *Tingitana*. But of these *Sitifensis* is comprehended by Ptolemy under *Casariensis*, whereof it made the most Eastern Part.

Cafreria lying South of Congo along the Sea Coast invironing Monomotopa to the W. S. and E. Ch. T. Dutch Fort at the Cape of Good Hope.

Zanguebar lying on the Sea Coast to the N. E. of Cafreria, Ch. T. Mosambique, Quiloa, Mombaze and Melinda. Under Zanguebar is sometimes comprehended,

Coast of Ajan containing the Republick of Brava, Kingdoms of Magadodoxo, and Adel, Ch. T. the same.

Abyssinia lying behind the Coast of Zanguebar and Ajan, said to contain several Kingdoms. Under Abyssinia is sometimes comprehended the

Coast of Abex on the Red Sea East of Abyssinia, whereof it was once a part.

As much of South Africk as was known to the Antients, together with great part of Middle Africk, was formerly called by the general name of *Æthiopia*, part whereof lying next to Egypt was peculiarly styled *Æthiopia sub Ægypto*, now Nubia, from the *Nubii* its old Inhabitants. The other remarkable People of *Æthiopia* were the *Erembi* or *Troglodytæ* on the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Leucæthiopes* (&c.) Westward on the R. Niger, so called as being White, at least nothing near so Black as the other Inhabitants of *Æthiopia*.

The most considerable Isles appertaining to Africk are

In the Sou- thern or <i>Æ-</i> thio- pick Oce- an	Zocotora supposed to be the <i>I. Dioscoris</i> of the Antients lying at the East end of the Coast of Ajan. Madagascar, called by the Portugese the <i>I. of St. Lawrence</i> , and by the French the <i>Dauphine I.</i> It is esteemed the largest Isle in the World next to California in America, and lies over against the lowest part of the Coast of Zanguebar. It is supposed by some to be the <i>Menuthias</i> , by others the <i>Cerne</i> (i) of the Antients.
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(i) Concerning the *I. Cerne* and the *I. Gorgadum* of the Antients read the most Learned Mr. Dodwell's Dissertations concerning the *Periplus of Hanno*, prefix'd to the *Geog. Vet. Script. Grac. Minor* published lately at *Oxford*, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Hudson*.

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an Sea

I. Bourbon, called by the Portugese Mascarenhas lying E. of Madagascar.

Maurise Isle lying N. E. of Bourbon.

Comorre Isles being four in number, lying in the Channel of Mosambique, between the Isle of Madagascar and the Coast of Zanguebar.

I. of St. Helens belonging to the English, the Isles of St. Matthew, Annobon, and St. Thomas, Princes Isle, and Ferdinando Isle, all lying S. of Guinee, and W. of Congo, the three latter lying not far from the Coast of Congo, the three former at a considerable distance from any part of the Continent.

Isles of Cape Verde, so called as lying overagainst the Cape of that name, and suppos'd to be the *Gorgades* or *Hesperides* of the Antients. They are reckoned Twenty in number, of which the three largest are St. Jago or St. James, St Nicholas, St. Lucia.

Canary Isles, generally suppos'd to be the *Insulae Fortunatae* of the Antients, lying overagainst the Coast of Biledulgerid, being Ten or Twelve in number. Of these the most celebrated are,

Canary Isle giving name to the rest as the largest.

Teneriff Isle famous for its Mountain call'd the Pike of Teneriff.

Fer Isle the most Western of the Canary Isles.

Madera Isles lying N. of the Canaries, and overagainst the Coast of Barbary or Morocco. Under this name are comprised Madera properly so called, and Porto Sancto, of which the former is thought by some to be the antient Cerne, by others Eritbia.

Azore (*k*) Isles, called also Tercere Isles from the largest of them, *viz.* Tercera or Isle of Jesus Christ. They are reckoned by some among the Isles of N. America. They are situated overagainst Portugal, and are under the Portugese.

Malta called formerly *Melite*, lying between Barbary and Sicily, and reckon'd by some to Europe.

The small Isle antiently call'd (*l*) *Pharos*, at the mouth of the Port to Alexandria in Egypt.

The

(*k*) The Azore Isles were so named by the Portugese, who first discovered them, on account of the Hawks that abound in those Isles.

(*l*) This Isle though very small, yet was very famous, as lying at the mouth of the Port of Alexandria, to which City it is now joined

The chief Mountains of Africk are, Mt. *Atlas*, still best known by the old Name, running from the Western (which from the Neighbourhood of this Mountain is call'd the Atlantick) Ocean to Egypt, and separating Barbary from Biledulgerid; *Montes Lunæ* or Mountains of the Moon, spreading themselves over most part of the S. part of Africk, being divided into several branches, of which that between Abyssinia and Monomotapa is said to retain the antient Name; Sierra Leona or the Mt. of Lions between Guinee and Negroland. To which may be added the Pike of Teneriff in the Isle of Teneriff, esteemed one of the highest Mountains in the Universe, from which one may see (as it is said) forty Leagues on Sea.

The most remarkable Capes of Africk are, Cape Verde, the most W. Part of this Continent, situated in Negroland between the Mouths of the R. Niger; Cape of Good Hope, the most S. part of Africk, lying on the Coast of Caffreria; and Cape Guardafuy on the Coast of Ajan, being the most E. part of Africk. To which may be added Cape Nao, denoting in the Portuguese Language as much as Cape *Non* (or No) and so named, to imply there was no sailing further. This being look'd upon for many Ages as the *Ne plus ultra* on that side of the World, till the further Discoveries begun to be made by the Portuguese in the Year 1417.

The chief Gulfs are *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea; and the two *Syrtes*, now Gulf of Sydra, lying on the Kingdom of Tripoli in Barbary.

joined by a long Dike. Ptolemy Philadelphus at his coming to the Crown, caused to be erected in this Island a high and stately Tower, which antiently pass'd for one of the Wonders of the World, and was call'd *Pharos* according to thename of the Island, serving for a Light-Tower or Signal by Night to them that sailed on the adjoining Coasts: whence the name of *Phare* is given to other Light-Towers or Houses; as to the *Phare* of Messina in Sicily, &c.

Among the several Rivers the two chief are *Niger* (m) the Niger, and *Nilus* (n) the Nile. The former is esteemed the largest in all Africk, running through Negroland, and emptying itself into the Atlantick Ocean on each side Cape Verde: The latter runs through the middle of Egypt, emptying itself into the Mediterranean Sea, formerly by seven Mouths; of which it is said four only now remain, and of these two only to be now Navigable, viz. the Eastern near Damiata, antiently called *Ostium Pelasgicum*, and the Western near Rosetta, formerly *Ostium Canopicum*.

(m) The *Niger* is reported by some to have six great Mouths, which are all S. of Cape Verde but one: others make only three principál Mouths, whereof the North is called Senega or Sénegal, the middle Gambia, and the S. Rio Grande. Between the two former lies Cape Verde, which a little within Land hath two small Risings in shape of a Sugar-loaf, called the Mammelles.

(n) It was the Opinion of the Antients, that the Nile rises at the bottom of some branch of the *Montes Luna* lying beyond the Æquator, having two Fountains or Spring-heads, each of which passes through a Lake, called therefore one of them *Nili Palus Orientalis*, and the other *Occidentalis*; the former said to be now called the Lake Zaflan, the latter to have an Island in the middle of it, above which it is called Lake Zaire, beneath Zambre. Later Writers tell us, that the Head of the Nile is discovered to be (at the bottom indeed of some branch of the *Montes Luna*, but) on this side the Æquator in a Province of Abyssinia, and that this River is called by the Inhabitants Abavi, which is not altogether unlike to *Astabus*, the name of a River mention'd by Ptolemy, as rising in the same Country and running into the Nile. So that it may be doubted, whether this Abavi is not mistaken for the main Stream of the Nile truly so called, being only a branch of it. As for the Lakes of Africk besides those already mentioned, the other remarkable ones are *Palus Mæris* and *Palus Mareotis* in the E. Parts of Lower Egypt; Lake Borno, L. Nub, and L. Guarda; through which the Niger is said to pass.

C H A P. XVII.

Of AMERICA or the WEST-INDIES.

THE several Countries (both Antient and Present) of the Old Continent having been described in the foregoing Chapters, here follows the Description of the New Continent, so called as being unknown to the Antient Greeks, or Romans, and ever since to us Europeans, till about the Year 1490. when some of its Isles (o) being first discovered by Christopher Columbus a Genoese: Further Discoveries both of Isles and Continent were afterwards made at several Times and by several Persons, one of which was Americus Vespucius a Florentine, from whom this part of the World took the name of America. It is also commonly called the West-Indies, (p) to distinguish it from the East-Indies lying in Asia, this Distinction being taken from their respective Situations in reference to us Europeans. It is divided into two general Parts commonly call'd (q) North and South America, which are two very large Peninsula's, separated one from the other by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

(o) The first Part of America discovered by Columbus was one of the Lucay Isles, called Guanahani.

(p) Upon what account America was first called by the name of Indies, is not so certainly known, but it is probably thought, that it was so nam'd, either because it was supposed at the Discovery thereof to be some part of India, or else by reason of its likeness to the other India in Remoteness, Riches, and the Manners of its Inhabitants.

(q) North America is otherwise called, especially by Latin Writers, America Mexicana, from Mexico one of its chief Provinces; and in like manner South America is called America Peruviana, from Peru its Principal Country.

North America may be distinguished into these
Six larger Parts.

New Britain largely taken under which name is compris'd the Country about Hudson's Straits and Bay, distinguish'd by some into New Britain (*r*) specially so called to the East; and New N. and S. Wales to the West.

New France or Canada, lying S. of New Britain on the R. Canada.
Ch. T. Quebec, Tadoussac, Brest.

New Scotland or Accady lying to the S. of N. France, and by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up by the French to us. Ch. T. *Annapolis Royal* or Port Royal.

New England largely taken lying to the South and S. W. of New Scotland, and containing Seven Ports or Provinces, *viz.*

New England properly so called, the most Northern Province, Ch. T. Boston, Charles-Town, Plymouth, Cambridge, New-London.

New York (*f*), S. and W. of the former, containing (besides part of the Continent) the two adjacent Isles, called Long Isle and Isle Manhaten, Ch. T. New York in Manhaten Isle, and New Albany on the Continent.

New (*t*) Jersey S. of New. York divided into Eastern and Western, Ch. T. Elizabeth-Town, Middle-Town, Shrewsbury.

Pensilvania (*u*) W. of New Jersey and more within Land
Ch. T. Philadelphia.

Maryland (*x*) S of Pensilvania, Ch. T. St. Maries, Calverton, Oxford.

(*r*) This Country or at least part of it is called by the Spaniards Terra di Labrador, and another part is called Estotland.

(*f*) New York was sometime called New Holland, as belonging to the Hollanders, who by the Peace of Breda in 1667 yielded it to the English, that had made themselves Masters of it the year before.

(*t*) New Jersey was sometime called New Swedeland, as belonging to the Swedes, who built there a Town, which they named Gottenburg. It was sometime reckoned a part of New York.

(*u*) Pensilvania is so called from the Quaker William Pen; to whom it was given by King Charles the Second in 1681.

(*x*) Maryland was so called from Mary Queen-Consort to King Charles the First, by which King it was granted to the Lord Baltimore.

Virginia (*y*) S. W. of Maryland, Ch. T. James-Town, Elizabeth-Town, Wicomoco.

Carolina (*z*) S. of Virginia, Ch. T. Charles-Town.

Florida (*a*) lying between New France to the N. and W. and New England to the E. Ch. T. St. Austin, St. Matthew, both lying in the Peninsula of Tegeste.

New Mexico or New Granada on the N. W. of Florida, Ch. T. St. Fee or New Mexico.

Mexico, sometimes called Old Mexico and new Spain, on the S. E. of New Mexico, washed on two sides by the Sea, Ch. T. Mexico, Antequera, Vera-Paz, Carthage in the inland parts; Panuco, Campechy, Valladolid, Truxillo, Conception on the N. Coast; Guadalaxara, Compostella, Xalisco, Acapulco, Aquatulco, Guatemala, Panama on the S. Coast.

South America contains these seven Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Terra firma or Firmland (*b*) lying S. E. of Mexico, Ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Darien which gives name to the Isthmus of Darien, St. Fe, Cartagena, St. Martha, la Hacha, Rancheria, Coro or Venesuela, Comana or New Corduba, this last lying in the Province of New Andalusia.

Under Terra firma is usually comprised Guaiana and Carribana, two Countries inhabited by the Wild Indians; in the latter lies Surinam belonging to the Dutch.

Peru S. of Firmland on the Western coast, esteemed upon account of its Mines the richest Country in the Universe, Ch. T. Lima, Cusco, Quito, La Plata, Potosi.

Chili S. of Peru on the same Shore, Ch. T. Imperiale, Serena, Valdivia.

Magellanica (*c*) the most S. Province of S. America lying from the W. to the E. shore on the S. and E. of Chilli. Some place here a Town called Nombre de Jesus.

(*y*) Virginia was so called by Sir Walter Rawleigh in honour of the Maiden-Queen Elizabeth.

(*z*) Carolina is so named from King Charles the Second.

(*a*) The name of Florida was sometime since of a larger extent, as comprehending what is now called Carolina to the N. East, and the lower parts of what the French now call Louisiana, lying toward the Mouth of the River Messisipi towards the W.

(*b*) This Country was called by the name of Terra firma or Firmland, as being the first part of the Continent that was discovered by Columbus.

(*c*) Magellanica, as also the adjoining Straits of Magellan, are both so called from the famous Ferdinand Magellan.

Paraguay or the Country of Rio de la Plata lying on the Eastern Coast above Magellanica, Ch. T. Buenos Ayres, Assomption de la Plata, Assomption de Uruguay.

Brafil N. E. of Paraguay on the same Shore, the Coast hereof is inhabited by the Portuguese, Ch. T. St Salvador, Olinda de Pernambuco, St. Sebastian.

Country of the Amazons, lying between Brafil, Paraguay and Terra firma, very little known to us Europeans.

T H E most remarkable Islands belonging to America are,

New-found-land lying over against New France, formerly belonging chiefly to the English, and a little part of it to the French: But by the late Treaty of Utrecht yielded up wholly to us by the French. Bermudas or Summers (*d*) Isles, being reckon'd about 400, lying S. of New-found-land and over against Carolina. The chief are Mainland, St. George's Isle, St. David's.

Lucay or Bahama Isles, S. W. of Bermudas, nigh the Coast of Florida, belonging chiefly to the Spaniards. The Principal of them are Lucayone (from which, as the largest, the general name is taken) Bahama, and New Providence, this last belonging to the English.

Antille (*e*) Isles, lying S. of the former, of which the four greatest are.

Cuba, nigh the Coast of Florida, and Subject to the Spaniards, Ch. T. Havana, St. Jago.

Jamaica S. of Cuba belonging to the English, Ch. T. Port-Royal, St. Jago, Sevil.

Hispaniola E. of the two former, and under the Spaniards, Ch. T. St. Domingo.

Porto-rico or Boriquen E. of Hispaniola, Ch. T. Portorico, St. German's.

Caribbee (*f*) Islands, being a knot of small Isles, lying on the S. E. of

(*d*) The Bermudas Isles are so called from John Bermudas a Spaniard, who first discovered them about the beginning of the sixteenth Century. They are since named by the English Summers Isles from Sr. George Summers who was driven on Shore there by distress of Weather in 1609.

(*e*) Under the Name of Antille are comprehended by some not only the four above mentioned, but also the Leucay and Caribbee Isles, which they will have to be so called as lying *ante* or before the G. of Mexico. Others restrain the name of Antilles to the Caribbees only.

(*f*) The Caribbee I. are so called, from the Caribbees a people of America, who (besides Caribbana in Firmland, which they still

of Porto-Rico down to the Northern Coast of Terra firma. The most remarkable of them are Barbados, Ch. T. Bridg-town or St Michaels, (This Isle being the most E. and forasmuch as the Wind is here commonly at East, therefore the Windward; hence the rest of the Caribbees are called in respect of this the Leeward Isles, *viz.*) Nevis or Mevis, Antego, Barbado, Anguilla, Tabago, all belonging to the English of Old: St. Christophers, belonging partly to us, and partly to the French, till the late Treaty of Utrecht, when it was yielded up wholly to us by the French: Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. belonging to the French.

X California esteemed the largest Island in the World, though some will not allow it to be an Island. It lies on the W. Coast of New Mexico, and is the only considerable Island on that Side of America, all the foregoing Isles being Seated on the E. side of America.

The chief Mountains of America are the Andes or Cordilleras spreading themselves over great part of South America, especially between Peru, Chili, Paraguay and Magellanica; the Apalaches N. of Florida in N. America; to which may be added the Volcano of Guatimala, and that of Popocatebeci in Old Mexico.

The remarkable Capes are C. Florida on the most S. E. Part of Florida; C. Cotoche and Honduras on the upper Coast of Mexico; C. Antonio and Corientes on the W. and S. of the Isle Cuba; C. Nord on the E. of Carribana, C. St. Augustin in Brasil, C. Deseada or the desired Cape in Terra del Fuego, C. Victoria to the South Sea of Terra Magellanica; C. Blanco in the Province of Guatimala, and C. Corientes in the Province of Guadalaxara both in old Mexico.

The Chief Lakes in North America are Lake Traei or the upper Lake, Lake of Illinois, Lake of Frontenac; in South America Casippa Lake in Carribana, and Lake of Gualachos in the Province of Rio de la

still inhabit) formerly possess'd or frequented these Islands; which are sometime called the Canibal Island, because these People were formerly esteemed Men-eaters. They are distinguished by some into Barlovento, and Sottavento Isles. Of the former sort are all above mentioned; of the latter those lying along the Coast of Firm-land, as Margarita, Bonaire, Aves, &c.

+ California ho^{ld} by the op^{er} Plata.
of its being of Gold and for silver do
covered to be a mistake. ↗

Plata. To which is added by some Lake Parima, said to be in Guiana, and the largest in the World, though others deny that there is any such Lake.

The Chief Rivers of North America are Canada in New France, and Messisipi in Lovisiana. Of South America, the River of the Amazones in the Country of the like name, esteemed the largest in the World; Rio de la Plata (*g*) in the Country of la Plata or Paraguay: Orenoque or the R. of Paria in Terra firma. All these Rivers both of N. and S. America fall into that Sea which is on the E. Coast of this Continent, and which (though above the Equinoctial Line it be, properly speaking, part of the Atlantick Ocean, below the Line part of the Ethiopick; yet) is all comprehended by Seamen under the Name of the North Sea, as all on the W. Coast is under the name of the South Sea.

The chief Gulfs or Bays are Hudson's Bay N. of New Britain; the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras on Mexico; G. of Darien on the Isthmus of Darien; all lying in the North Sea-Gulf or Bay of Panama on the same Isthmus, and G. of California, between California and New Mexico, both Arms or Parts of the South Sea.

The chief Straits or Hudson's Strait, North of New Britain; the Strait or Channel of Bahama, between Florida and the Isle Bahama; Straits of Magellan between Magellanica and Terra del Fuego. To which may be added the Straits of Maire E. of Terra del Fuego, and Brewer's Straits E. of the Straits of Maire.

(*g*) The River of la Plata in the Country of the same Name is so called, because the first Plate or Silver, that was transported from America to Spain, was brought down this River.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Unknown Continents, &c.

THE known Parts of the World being described, it remains briefly to take notice of those other Parts which are commonly called (*b*) Unknown, as being but very little known, or no farther than their Coasts. Now these are distinguished in respect of their situation into Northern, and Southern.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World lying towards the N. Poles and N. of the Old and New Continent, are Nova (*i*) Zembla N. of Muscovy, Spitzberg (*k*) N. of Norway, Greenland N. of Iceland and

(*b*) As these Countries are said to be unknown to us, because we have no more (or but little more) Knowledge of them than that there are such in being; so in the same sense may America be said to be unknown to the Antients, even granting (though there be several Arguments to the contrary, which being somewhat too long to be here inserted, I refer the Reader for them to Heylin's Cosmography at the beginning of his Description of America) that it was the *Insula Atlantis* mentioned by Plato in his *Timæus*, or that great Island mentioned by Diodorus, Lib. 5. Forasmuch as they had only a bare knowledge that there was such a Country, and hardly so much, since they seem to have relied upon the Information they had with no great certainty. And the same may be said in respect of the Lower and more Southern parts of Africk: For supposing that Story to be true which is related by Herodotus and Pliny, that long before their times some passing down the Red Sea, sailed about the Coasts of Africk to the Straits of Gibraltar; yet this proves no more than that the thing was possible and had been once done, not that the Antients had any distinct Idea of those parts of Africk, so as to be said to know them. Nay many (if not the generality) of them seem to have look'd on this Report as fabulous; and perhaps it was no more than a Conjecture grounded upon the Hypothesis of the Earth's being surrounded by the Sea.

(*i*) Nova Zembla is so called from the several endeavours that have been made, to find out on this side a New Way to the E. Indies.

(*k*) This Coast was first discovered by the Dutch in 1596, and was called Spitsberg because of the great number of little picked Mountains with which the Coast is environed.

America

America (*i*) &c. which because they are supposed (or at least not known, but) to be several Parts of the same Continent, hence they are all usually comprised under the name of the Arctick or Northern Unknown Continent.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World situated towards the S. Pole, and S. of the Old and New Continent, are New Guinee (*m*) E. of the Molucco Isles in the E. Indies, New Holland and Diemens land S. of the same Isles, New Zeland S. W. of America, (&c.) which for the reason aforemention'd are usually comprised under the name of the Antarctic or Southern Unknown Continent.

To each of these Unknown Continents there appertain some Islands. Among those belonging to the N. Unknown Continent, the chief are Cumberland and James I. between N. America and Greenland, and States and Maurice I. on the Coast of Nova Zembla. Of those which are attributed to the S. unknown Continent the more remarkable are Terra del Fuego. S. of the Straits of Magellan; States Isle E. of the former; I. Gallapagos, Cocos (*n*) &c. in the South Sea near or under the Æquator.

I have now gone through the Description of the several Parts of the Terraqueous Globe, as far forth as they belong to Geography and the End proposed by me; and because it hath been customary to take notice in Geographical Treatises of Bishopricks and Universities, I have likewise complied with Custom herein, and have not only set down the reputed Numbers in each Country, which is all that is generally done; but have here subjoined a much more particular and full Account, taken in respect of England, Scotland, and Ireland; from our own Writers or the Information of Friends; in respect of other Countries from Baudrand and Plessis.

(*i*) Some add to the Parts here mention'd, the Land of Jeso lying N. of Japan.

(*m*) Some place a Country to the West of New Guinee, which they call the Land of Papouse, which others take to be only a part of New Guinee.

(*n*) As for the Isles of Solomon reckoned by some as belonging to the S. unknown Continent, they are esteemed by others to be purely fabulous or fictitious.

A

CATALOGUE O F

Archbishopricks and Bishopricks.

WHerein the several Archbishopricks (that, to which the Primacy belongs in each Country, standing first) are denoted by Capital Letters, each having its respective Suffragan Bishopricks placed immediately after it; this Mark (*) denotes such Bishopricks, as are exempted from the Jurisdiction of their respective Metropolitan or Archbishop, being immediately under the Pope; this Mark (†) denotes such Archbishopricks as well as Bishopricks, as are not to be found in the Maps hereunto belonging upon account of their being denominated from some (otherwise) inconsiderable Place.

In EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 24. Besides the Bishoprick of Man in the Isle of Man. See Page 41.

In SCOTLAND until the Year 1688.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 12.

St. ANDREWS	Murray	Orkney
Edenburg	Brechin	GLASCOW
Dunkeld	Dumblane	Galloway
Aberdeen or old	Ross	1 Argile
Aberdeen	Caithness	2 The Isles

1 In enumerating the Bishopricks of Scotland instead of Argile some put Lismore.

2 By the Isles are to be understood the Western Isles, the Bp. whereof had formerly the Title of Bishop of Sodor (from Sodor once a City now a Village in S. Columb's Isle, corruptly called Icolmhill) till the year 1098, when the Bishoprick of Sodor was united to that of the I. of Man.

In I R E L A N D .

Archbishopsricks 4. Bishopricks 18.

ARMAGH	Rapho †	Offory or	Cloyne †
Meath	Kilmore	Kilkenny.	Killaloo
Clogher † [nor	Dromore	CASHEL	TUAM
Down and Con-	DUBLIN	Limerick	Elphin
Derry or Lon-	Kildare [lin	Waterford	Clonfert
don-Derry.	Ferns and Leigh-	Cork and Ross	Killala †.

Mr. Camden out of an old Roman Provincial recites 37 Bishopricks (besides the 4 Archbishopsricks) that were formerly in Ireland, which have been either abolish'd, or else united, and that some of them three together, so as to reduce them to the number above specified. Thus the Bishoprick of Limerick is sometimes styl'd Bishoprick of Limerick, Ardfart, and Aghado, &c.

In S W E D E N .

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 6.

UPSAL	Scaren †	Wexlo †
Lunden	Strangues	Abo
Lincopin	Westeras	Wiburg.

Some reckon but 7 Bishopricks in Sweden, omitting Strangues and Westeras, and inserting Arosen. There were also formerly in Livonia an Archbishoprick, viz. that of Riga, which had 5 suffragan Bishopricks under it, viz. Revel, Derpt, Hapsel, Oefel, Vindow.

In D E N M A R K .

Bishopricks 6.

Copenhagen in the	Ripen	In Jutland.
Isle of Zealand	Wiburg	
Odensee in the Isle of Funen	Alburg	

Arhusen } }

In N O R W A Y .

Bishopricks 4.

Drontheim
Bergen
Stauenger
Christiana or Opslo.

The Bishop of Copenhagen (tho' He hath not the Title, yet He) is said to have the Authority of an Archbishop in respect of the other Bishops both in Denmark and Norway.

In S P A I N .

Archbishopsricks 8. Bishopricks 43.

TOLEDO	Cartagena	Cuenza	BURGOS
Corduba	Siguenza	Jaen	Pampelone
Segovia	Olma	Valladolid	Calahor and Calzada

and Bishopricks.

157

Calzada	Badajos	Malaga	Lerida Vich
Palencia	Mondonedo	Almeria	Vich
COMPOSTELLA	Coria	SARAGOSA	Perpignan in Rouffillon
Salamanca	Ciudad Rodrigo	Huesca	
Avila	Leon	Jaca	Solfoa
Placentia	SEVILL	Balbastro	Urgel
Lugo	Cadix	Tervel	Tortosa
Astorga	Guadix	Albarazin	VALENCIA
Zamora	Canary in Ca- nary I.	TARRAGON	Origuel
Orense	GRANADA	Barcelona	Majorca in the Isle Majorca.
Tuy		Girone	

In P O R T U G A L.

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 10.

BRAGA	Lamego	Elvas	See B. of Africk
Porto	Miranda	Leiria	EVORA
Guarda	LISBON	Porta Legre	Faro.
Viseu	Coimbra		

In F R A N C E.

Archbishopricks 18. Bishopricks 102.

LIONS	Bayeux	ALBY	NARBONNE
Autun	Evreux	Castres	Carcassonne
Langres	Auranches	Mende	Alet †
Mascon	Seez	Rhodes	Beziers
Challon	Lifieux	Cahors	Agde
SENS	Coutances	Vabres †	Lodeve †
Troyes	TOURS	BOURDE-AUX	Montpellier
Auxerre	Mans	Poitiers	Nismes
Nevers	Rennes	Saintes	Uze
PARIS	Angers	Angoulesme	S. Pons de To- miers †
Chartres	Nantes	Perigueux	Alais
Orleans	Cornovaille or Quimper	Condom	TOULOUSE
Meaux	Vannes	Sarlat	Pamiers †
Blois	S. Malo	Rochelle	Mirepoix
REIMS	S. Brieu	Luzon	Montauban
Soiffons	Treguier	Aux	Lavaur †
Laon	S. Pol de Leon	Dax or Acqs	S. Papoul
Chalon sur Marne	Dol	Aire	Lombez
Noyon	BOURGES	Bazas	Rieux
Beavais	Clermont	Bayonne	ARLES
Amiens	Limoges	Comminges	Marseille
Senlis	S. Flour	Conferans	Orange
Boulogne	* Le Puy	Lectoure †	S. Paul Trica- stin †
ROAN or ROVEN	Tulles	Lescar †	
		Oleron	Toulon

A Catalogue of Archbishopricks,

Toulon	Carpentras †	tru in Germa-	Viviers
Aix	Vaison †	ny	AMBRUN
Apt	Cavaillon †	c Lausane at Fri-	Digne
Riez	VIENNE	burg in Swit-	Nice in Savoy
Frejus	Valance & Die	zerland.	Glandeve †
Gap	* Geneva at	Belley	Vence
Sisteron	Annacy in	Grenoble	Senez
AVIGNON	Savoy.	S. Jean de Mau-	Grace
belonging to the Pope	BESANCON b Basil at Poren-	rienne † in Sa- voy.	

In SAVOY.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 2.

TARENTAISE.

Aosta or Aosta

Sion in Valais.

In ITALY.

Archbishopricks 39. Bishopricks 258.

In the State of Terracina	Terni †	In Naples
the Church or Nepi and Sutri †	Narni	Aquila
Pope's Domin. Viterbo	Amelia †	Sulmona and
Orti and Civita	Todi †	Valva †
ROME I Castellana †	Rieti	Civita Ducale †
Ostia and Velitri Corneto and	Foligni †	Teramo
Porto Monte Fi-	Assiti †	Marfi †
Sabina ascone †	Nocera †	PISA in Tuscany
Palestrina Bagnarea †	Arezzo in Tusc.	
Frascati † Orvieto	Ancona	In Corsica I.
Albano Aquapen-	Loretto	Aleria †
Tivoli dente †	Ascoli †	Ajazzo
Anagni † Perugia	Jesi †	Sagona †
Segni † Spoleto	Osimo †	* Lucca in Tusc.
Ferentino † Citta di Castello	Camerino	* Sarzana in the
Alatri † Citta della	Fano.	Rep. of Gen.
Veroli † Pieve †		

* Geneva was a Bishop's See before the Reformation ; but upon its receiving Calvin's Doctrine, the Bishop was excluded, and the See translated to Annecy in Savoy.

b The inhabitants of Basil embracing Calvin's Doctrine drove their Bishop away, who hath since had his Residence at Porentru on the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is a Prince of the Empire.

3 Lausane was (as the two former) a Bishop's See until the Reformation, since which the See hath been translated to Friburg.

In

In Tuscany	Faenza	Tortona	In R. of Venet.
FLORENCE	Ferrara	Vigevane †	VENICE
Fiesoli †	Imola †	* Pavia	Chiozza †
Pistoia	Forli †	In R. of Venice	Torcello †
* Volterra	Sarfina †	Bergamo	Caorle †
Colle †	BOLOGNA in the State of the Church	Brescia	
San Miniato		Alba in Montferat.	In the Kingdom of Naples
Tedesco †			NAPLES
Borgo San Sepolcro †	In D. of Parma		Pozzuola †
* Monte Dulciano	Parma	In Piemont	Nola †
* Cortona †	Piacenza	Asti	Acerra †
SIENA	Borgo San Domenico †	Vercelli.	Ischia †
Saona †	In D. of Modena	In Montferat	* Averia †
Chieusi †	Reggio	Acqui	CAPUA
Croffeto †	Modena.	Casal	Tiano †
Massa			Calvi †
* Pienza †	Crema in State of Venice.	In Rep. of Gen.	Caferta †
Mont Alfino		Savona.	Cajazzo †
		Vintimiglia.	Catinela †
			Isernia †
In the state of the Church			Sueffa †
FERMO	Genoua	AQILEIA	* Aquino †
Macerata and Tolentino †	GENOVA	Padua	Venafro †
Ripa Transone †	Albenga	Vicenza	* Gaeta
Montalto †	Noli †	Trent in Tyrole	* Fondi
S. Severino †	Brugneto †.	Como in the D. of Milan	* Sera †
URBINO			SALERNO
Cagli †	In Corsica Isle	In R. of Venice	Campagna †
Fossombrone †	Nebio †	Treviglio	Capacio †
Monte Feltra	Mariana and Accia †	Ceneda †	Policastro
Pefaro	Bobbio in the D. of Milan.	Belluno	Nusco †
Urbanea and San Angelo in Vada †		Feltre	Sarno †
Senigaglia	In Piemont	Concordia †	Marfico †
* Gubio †	TURIN	Trieste	Nocera delli
RAVENNA	Jurea	Capo d' Istria	Pagani †
Adria † in the Rep. of Ven.	Mondovi	Citta Nuova †	Acerno †
	* Saluzzo	Parenza †	* Cava †
Rimini	Foffano †	Pola	AMALFI †
Bertinoro †		Pedena †	Lettere †
Cervia †	In D. of Milan.	* Mantua in the D. of that name.	Capri †
Cesena †	MILAN		Minori †
Comacchio	Cremona	* Laubach in Corniola in Germany.	* Scala and Ravello †
	Novara		SORRENTO
	Lodi		Vico †
	Alessandria		Massa †
			Castell'a Mare †
			Conza

A Catalogue of Archbishopsricks,

Conza	Giovenazzo †	Ariano †	Nicastro
Muro †	* Molfeta †	Vico or Trivico †	Girace
Satriano †	Ruvo †	* Trivento	Squillace
Lacedogna †	Conversano †	Boiano	Bova †
Saint Ange lo de Lombardi and Bisaccia †	Minervino †	Bovino †	In Sicily
CIRENZA & MATERA	* Monopoli †	Volturara †	PALERMO
Venosa	Bitetto †	Larino †	Gergenti
Anglona or Tursis	Polignano †	Termini or	Mazara
Potenza †	Lavello †	Termoli †	Malta in an I. of the same name
Gravina †	Catara in Venetian Dalmatia	Lucera †	MESSINA
Tricario †	TRANI	Guardia Alferes †	Cefalu
* Monte Pelofo †	Biseglia †	San Severo †	Patti
* Melfi and Rappolla †	Andria †	ROSSANO	Lipari in Isle Lipari
TARENTO	NAZRETH or BARIETTA †	* Bisignano †	MONREAL
Motola †	MANFREDONIA	COSENZA	Catania
Castellaneta †	Vieste †	Martorona †	Siragusa
Oria †	* Troja †	* San Marco †	In the Isle of Sardinia
BRINDISI	LANCIANO	* Melito †	CAGLIARI
Ostuni †	CHIETI	* Caffano †	Villa d' Eglefia united to its A. B.
OTRANTO	* Atri and Penna	S. SEVERINO	ORISTAGNI
Castro †	Ortona	Umbriatico †	Ales and Usel †
Gallipoli	BENEVENTO	Belcastro †	SASSARI
Ugento †	Afcoli	Strongoli †	Algeri
Lecce †	Telese †	Isola †	Bofa
Aleffano †	Sant Agata de Goti †	Cerenza and	Castell' Aragonese †.
* Nardo †	Alife †	Cariati †	
BARI	Mont Marano †	REGGIO	
Bitonto †	Avellino and	Catanzaro †	
	Fricento †	Cortone †	
		Tropea	
		Oppido †	
		Nicotera	

i The Archbishop of Rome is commonly styl'd the Pope, and by Latin Writers, *Pontifex Maximus*. The Archbishops of Aquilea and Venice are commonly styl'd Patriarchs, and the former resides at Udine, the Town of Aquilea being decay'd, and in a manner ruin'd.

In F L A N D E R S.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 9.

In Spanish Flanders
MECHLIN or MALLINS
Antwerp
Bruges
Gent or Gaunt
Ypres
Ruremond.

In French Flanders
CAMBRAY
Arras
St. Omer
Tournay
Namur in Spanish Flanders

In G E R M A N Y.

Archbishopricks 4. Bishopricks 27.

MENTZ OR MAY-	Hildesheim	Toul	Regensburg
ENCE	Paderborn	Verdum	Paffaw
Spire	Constance	COLN or CO-	Chiemsee †
Worms	* Bamberg	LOGNE	Seckaw †
Strazburg	Augsburg	Luick or Leige	Lavant †
Wurtzburg	TRIER or	Munster	Brixen
Aichstat	TREVES	Osnabrug	Gurck
Chur or Coire in the Coun. of the Grisons.	In Lorrain Mets	STRASBURG	* Vienna
		Frising	Newstat.
		* Ratisbon or	

There were not long since two Archbishopricks more in Germany, *viz.* Magdeburg and Bremen. The Suffragans of the former were the Bishopricks of Meissen, Mersburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelberg; of the latter, Lubeck, Ratzburg and Swerin. But the two Archbishopricks together with all the Bishopricks are now secularised; as are also some other Bishopricks, *viz.* Halberstat and Verden under the Archbishop of Mentz, and Minden under Archb. of Cologne.

In B O H E M I A.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 3.

PRAGUE.	Olmutz,	Leutmeritz,	Kininggratz.
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In P O L A N D.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 18.

GNESNA	Ploczko	Breslaw in Silesia	Premislie
Cracow	Warmia	LEMBERG or	Chelm
Cujavia	Lucko	LEOPOLSTAT	Kiow or Kiovia
Posna	Calm	Przemyl or	Kaminiec.

In H U N G A R Y.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 11.

GRAN	Otegiazac †	Chonad †	Szeben or Her-
Nitra †	Funskirchen or		manstat
Gewer or Raab	Five Churches	In Slavonia	Alba Julia or
Egher or Agria	Wesprim †	Zagrab or	Weissenburg
Watzem or	COLOCZA	Agram	These two last
Vaccia †	Great Waradin	Szerem	in Transylvania.

In DALMATIA.

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 13.

ZARA	Zegna in	Scardona	Merca and Tre-
Arbe †	Croatia	Sebenico	bigno
Veglia †	Nona †	Almissa †	La Brazza †
Osero †	Lefina †	RAGUSI	Curzola †
SPALATO	Trau †	Stagno	

In the Isles of the Ionian and Ægean Sea or Archipelago.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 2.

CORFU; Zante and Cephalogna, both united together, and with Corfu lying each in the Isle of the same name in the Ionian Sea. To these add the Bishopricks of Tine, immediately under the Pope, and situated in the Isle of the same name in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea.

In ASIA.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 5.

GOA
Meiliapur or St. Thomas } In W. Penin. of the East Indies.
Macao in China.

MANILLA.
Cagaion or New Segovia } In the Isle Manilla or Luco, chief of the
Caleres de Camarina or } Philippine Isles.
Camarines

Nombre de Jesus † in the Isle of Cebu.

In AFRICK.

Bishopricks 7, being all suffragans to the Archbishop of LISBON in Portugal, and belonging to the Portuguese, except the first.

Ceuta in Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards.

Funchal in the Isle of Madera.

Angra † in I. Tercera, the chief of the Azore Isles.

St. Salvador in Congo.

Ribera Grand † in the Isle of St. Jago chief of the Isles of Cape Verde.

St. Thomas in the Isle of the same name.

St. Pol. de Loanda or Loanda St. Paolo in Congo. The Bishop hereof is by some styl'd Bishop of Angola, this being the Country where Loanda stands.

In AMERICA.

Archbishopricks 5. Bishopricks 14.

In New Spain	St DOMINGO	Quito	In Peru
MEXICO	in I. Hispaniola	Arequipa	Popayan †
Guatimala	ola	Truxillo	LA PLATA
Mechoacan	St. Jago in Cuba	Guamanga	Paz or Chu-
Puebla de los Angelos	Isla	Panama in Terra-firma	quiaca
Merida	St. Juan in I.		St. Miguel
Guaxaca	Porto Rico		St. Cruz
Nicoragua	Cono or Vene-	In Chili	Assumption in
Guadalajara	zuela in Terra-firma	St. Jago	Paraguay.
Chiapia	Honduras in New Spain	Conception	In Braſil
Vera Paz	LIMA or Los REYES	In Terra-firma	St. SALVADOR
Durango	Cusco	St. Fe de Bogot	Olinda
Santa Fe in New Mexico		St. Martha	St. Sebastian
		Cartagena	St. Luis †

Quebec in New France is a Bishop's See, immediately under the Pope.

Hitherto have been mentioned the several Archbishopricks and Bishopricks (yet remaining) of the Western Church, together with such as have been Planted or Erected by the Members thereof in Asia, Africk, and America. As for the present State of the Eastern Church, it is very little known to us; so that an exact Account thereof, or such as may be relied upon, is not to be expected; and therefore it shall only be observ'd, that its Chief Ecclesiasticks are,

In Europe, the Patriarch of Constantinople in Turkey, and the Patriarch of Moscow in Muscovy.

In Asia, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Patriarch of Antioch, both in Syria. To which some add two Armenian Patriarchs, one residing at Ecmeafin a Monastery in Georgia; the other at Sis in Aladulia in Asiatick Turkey.

In Africk, or more peculiarly in Egypt, the Patriarch of Alexandria.

A

Catalogue of UNIVERSITIES
IN
EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

OXFORD,

Wherein are now 19 Colleges and 6 Halls.

Colleges.	Founders.	A. D.
University	Founded by King Alfred about 870, and restor'd by William Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 leaving 310 Marks, a Society was therewith establish'd, 1280.	870
Baliol	Founded by John Baliol, and his Wife Devorgill, in These were the Parents of Sir John Baliol, afterwards King of Scotland.	1263 1266
Merton	Founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, about	1274
Exeter	Founded by Walter Stapylton Bishop of Exeter, about	1316
Oriel	Founded by King Edward II. about	1388
Queen's	Founded by Robert Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.	1340
New College	Founded by William of Wickham Bishop of Winchester.	1377
Lincoln	Founded by Richard Fleming B. of Lincoln Tho. Rotheram	1427 1478
All Souls	Founded by Henry Chicheley Archbishop of Canterbury.	1437 Magdalen

A Catalogue of Universities. 165

Magdalen	{ Founded by William of Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester }	1458
Brazen-Nose	{ Founded by William Smith Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq; }	1512
Corpus-Christi	Founded by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ's Church	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Founded by Sir Thomas Pope	1555
S. John's	{ Founded by Sir Thomas White Alderman of London }	1557
Jesus	Founded by Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	{ Founded by Nicholas Wadham Esq; and Dorothy his Wife }	1613
Pembroke	{ Founded by Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Robert Wightwick }	1624
Worcester	{ Afore call'd Gloucester Hall, endow'd by the Benefaction of the late Sir Thomas Cookes Bart. of Worcestershire, and so erected into a College. }	1714
Magdalen	Hall	Hart
Edmund	Hall	St. Mary
Alban		New-Inn Hall

C A M B R I D G E.

Wherein are 16 Colleges and Halls, viz.

Peter-House	{ Founded by Hugo de Balsham Bishop of Ely }	1256 1284
Clare-Hall	{ Founded by Richard Badew Chancellor of the University }	1326
Pembroke-Hall	Founded by M. de S. Paul Co. of Pembroke	1343
Bennet or Corpus Christi College	{ Founded by Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster, and of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin }	1351
Trinity-Hall	{ Founded by Edmund Bateman Bishop of Norwich }	1350
Gonevil and Caius College	{ Founded by Edmund de Gonevil, and Caius terwards }	1348
King's College	Founded by King Henry VI.	1441
Queen's College	{ Founded by Queen Margaret Wife to King Henry VI. }	1448
Catherine-Hall	{ Founded by Robert Woodlark Chancellor of the University }	1475
Jesus College	{ Founded by John Alcock Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely }	1496

Christ's	Founded by Lady Margaret Mother to King Henry VII.	1505 1508
Col. and S. John's		
College	{ F. by Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Tho. Audley Ld. Chancellor of England	1519 1542
Magdalen College		
Trinity College	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Emanuel College	{ Founded by Sir Walter Mildmay Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer.	1584
Sussex-Sidney College		
	{ Founded by Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex, Aunt to the Famous Sir Philip Sidney.	1598

N. B. that the *Halls* in Cambridge are endow'd as well as *Colleges*, whereas in Oxford those Societies only are called *Halls*, which are not Endow'd.

In SCOTLAND.

Edenburg Founded by King James VI. and though the latest, and consisting but of one College; yet for the number of its Students, &c. is reckon'd the Chief in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Aberdeen, or rather the University of Charles, consisting of two Colleges, *viz.*

Kings College in Old Aberdeen, Founded by Bishop Elphinstone about 1500, but denominated from King James IV. who assum'd the Patronage of it.

Marshall or Mareschallian College in New Aberdeen, so call'd as being founded by George Keith Earl Marshal, in the Year 1593.

S. Andrews erected by James I. in 1426, and consisting of three Colleges, *viz.*

St. Salvator, commonly call'd the Old College, Founded by James Kennedy Bishop of St. Andrews.

St. Leonard's College Founded by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrews.

New-College Founded by Archbishop Beaton.

Glasgow, consisting of one College built by Bishop Turnbull about the Year 1554.

In IRELAND.

Dublin consisting only of one College call'd Trinity College, and in 1591 endow'd by Queen Elizabeth with the Privileges of an University. This was attempted before by Alexander Bicknor Archbishop of Dublin, who in the Reign of Edward II. about 1320, obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it: But the Design was then obstructed by the troublesome Times that follow'd.

A Catalogue of Universities.

167

In NETHERLANDS.

In the Dutch Netherlands.

Leyden by the States of Holland	1575
Utrecht	1616
Franeker	1585
Groeninghen	1684
Harderwick.	1648

In the Spanish Netherlands.

Louvain by John Duke of Brabant	1426
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In the French Netherlands.

Doway.

In F R A N C E.

Paris, by Charlemagne consisting of 64 Colleges, whereof the chief is called the Sorbonne,	720
Touloufe by Pope Gregory XI.	1233
Bourdeaux by Lewis XI.	1473
Poictiers by Charles VII	1431
Orleans by P. Clement V.	1305
Bourges by Lewis XI.	1465
Angers	1346
Caen by Charles VII.	1452
Montpellier by Pope Nicholas IV.	1289
Cahors by P. John XXII.	1332
Nantes	1460
Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorrain	1548
Valence by L. the Dauphin afterwards L. XI.	1458
Aix by P. Alexander V.	1409
Perpignan by Peter, King of Arragon	1349
Besançon by the Emperor Ferdinand I.	1564
Orange	1365
Arles	
Avignon by Pope Boniface VIII.	1303

Dole by Philip Duke of Burgundy	1426
Fleche by K. H. IV.	
Montauban	
Pont-a-Mousson † by C. Cardinal of Lorrain	1426
Richelieu by Lewis XIII.	1573
Soissons	
Tournon † by Francis Cardinal of Tournon.	

In S P A I N.

Salamanca by Alphonsus IX. King of Leon	1200
Alcala de Henares or Complutum, by Cardinal Ximenes	1517
Sevill	
Toledo	
Granada by the Emperor Charles V.	1537
Valencia	1470
Avila	
Baeza	1538
Compostella	
Lerida before Pope Callistus III.	
Gandia	
Huesca	
Onate †	1543
Ossuna	1549
Oviedo by Ferdinand Valdes	1536
Palencia	
Pampelon	1608
Saragoza by Emp Charles V.	
Siguenza by Card. Ximenes	
Taragona under Philip II.	
Tudela	
Valladolid by Pope Clement VI.	1346
Murcia	

In P O R T U G A L.

Coimbra by King John III.	
Lisbon by Pope Nicholas IV.	1290
Evora by Cardinal Henry.	

In ITALY.

Rome		Vienna by Albert III.	
Bologna		Arch-Duke of Austria	1365
Padua by Emperor Fre-	derick II.	Wittemberg by Freder-	1502
Ferrara by Emperor Fre-	derick	rick III. El. Sax.	
Florence by Cosmo de	Medicis	Mentz	1482
Pavia		Triers or Treves	1558
Siena	1387	Friburg in Brisgaw by	1463
Pisa	1339	Albert D. of Austria	
Turin by P. Benedict XII.	1405	Rostock	1490
Naples } by Emperor Fre-		Marpurgh by Philip, Land-	
Salerno } derick II.		grave	
Venice		Giffen by Lewis † Land-	1607
Verona		grave of Hesse	
Mantua		Gripwald † by Philip	1547
Milan		D. of Pomeren	
Perugia by P. Clement V.		Dillinghen by Otho Card.	
Macerata by P. Paul III.		Truchses	
Catania in Sicily		Kiel by Albert Duke of	1669
Cagliari in Sardinia.		Holstein	

In SWITZERLAND.

Basil	1459
Geneva or Col. Allobro-	1365
gum, by Emp. Char. IV.	

In GERMANY.

Cologne or Col. Agrip-	1388
pina, by P. Urban VI.	
Lipfich by Elector Fre-	1408
derick I	
Francfort upon Oder by	1506
Joachim El. of Brand.	
Strasburg	1538
Erfurt	1391
Heidelberg by Rupert II.	1346
El. Pal.	
Jena by John Frederick	1558
El. Sax.	
Ingolstadt by Lewis Duke	1472
of Bavaria	
Liege before	1129
Tubingen by Eberhard	
Count of Wurtemburg	1477

In BOHEMIA.

Prague by Emp. Charles V.	1358
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In POLAND.

Cracow	1364
Wilna in Lithuania	1579
Koningsberg and Elbing	
in Prussia by Albert D.	
of Prussia	1544

In SWEDELAND.

Upsal	
Lunden or Londinum Sc-	
norum by K. Charles IX.	
Abo by Queen Christina	1640
Derpt	

A Catalogue of Universities.

169

Derpt by Gustavus Adol- }
phus in Livonia } 1632

In DENMARK.

Copenhagen. 1497

In TRANSYLVANIA.

Alba Julia or Weissenburg,
by Prince Ragotzi.

In ASIA.

Goa in W. Peninsula of
the E. Indies, by the K.
of Portugal.

In AMERICA.

In New England.
Cambridge having two Colleges.

In New Spain.
Mexico by Emp. Charles V. 1551
Guatimala by Philip IV. } 1628
King of Spain.

In Peru.
Lima by Philip III. K. } 1614
of Spain.
Quito by Philip II. K. of } 1586
Spain.

In Hispaniola.
S. Domingo by Philip II. } 1558
King of Spain.

In Greece, instead of Universities, there are said to be 24 Monasteries of Caloyers or Greek Monks of the Order of St. Basil, who live in a Collegiate manner on the Mountain antiently called *Athos*, but now term'd from these Colleges the Holy Mountain, where the Younger sort are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and the various Rites of the Greek Church; and out of these Colleges are usually chosen those Bishops who are Suffragans to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Of

Of Finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

I. Of finding the Latitude of a Place.

METHOD I.

IN order to find the Latitude of a Place by this Method, there must be given the Sun's Declination, its Meridian Altitude, and also its Position or Situation upon the Meridian Northwards or Southwards in respect of the Zenith of the said Place. The former may be taken from the Table of the Sun's Declination, the second by the Quadrant of Altitude, and the last by the Needle or Compas.

Besides the foremention'd Particulars, there are also requisite to be known these following *Præcognita*, viz.

I. The Zenith is always in the Meridian, and always 90 degrees distant from the Horizon : therefore 2. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be subtracted from 90, the Remainder is the Sun's Distance from the Zenith : 3. If the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be 90 Degrees, then the Sun is in the Zenith.

II. The Distance of the Zenith from the Æquator is the Latitude of the Place, and is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole : 2. If the Æquator cross the Zenith, then the Place lies under the Æquator, and so has no Latitude : 3. If the Æquator be North of the Zenith, then the Place is in Southern Latitude : 4. If the Æquator be South of the Zenith, then the Place is in Northern Latitude ; and *vice versa* in each Particular.

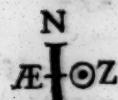
III. When the Sun is in the Æquator, it hath no Declination : 2. When it is North of the Æquator, it is in Northern Declination : 3. When South of the Æquator, in Southern Declination ; and *vice versa* in each Particular.

These *Præcognita* being well understood, and the Sun's Declination, Meridian Altitude, and Position in respect of the Zenith being known, the Reason of this Method will clearly appear in all the Variety of cases which can happen, being 14 in Number, and compriz'd in the following Scheme, wherein ☉ denotes the Sun; Z the Distance of the * Zenith from the Sun, Æ the Distance of the Æquator from the Sun, L. Latitude, L N. Northern Latitude, L S. Southern Latitude, = equal, < greater, > lesser.

* Though it be the more proper way of Speaking to say the Sun's Distance from the Æquator or Zenith, than the Æquator's or Zenith's Distance from the Sun; yet the latter form is here made use of, as rendering the Scheme more easy to be apprehended.

Case

i. Z and $\text{AE} = 0$, the $L = 0$.



2.

Northward, then $Z = L N$



$\text{AE} = 0$, and Z

3.

Southward, then $Z = L S$



4.

Southward, then $\text{AE} = L N$



$Z = 0$, and AE

5.

Northward, then $\text{AE} = L S$



6.

$= \text{AE}$, then $L = 0$



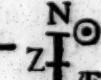
Z and AE
7. both Southw.
and Z

$< \text{AE}$, then $Z - \text{AE} = L S$



8.

$> \text{AE}$, then $\text{AE} - Z = L N$



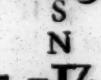
9.

$= \text{AE}$, then $L = 0$



Z and AE
10. both North.
ward and Z

$< \text{AE}$, then $Z - \text{AE} = L N$



11.

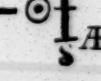
$> \text{AE}$, then $\text{AE} - Z = L S$



12. Z Southw. and AE Northw. then $Z + \text{AE} = L S$

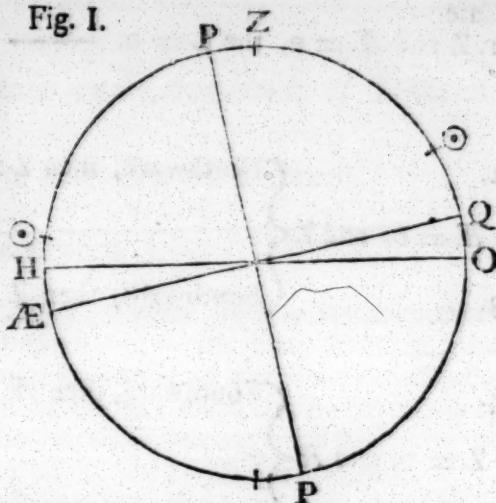


13. Z Northw. and AE Southw. then $Z + \text{AE} = L N$



14. If the Place is so very near to the (N. or S.) Pole, that the Sun may be seen upon its Meridian twice in 24 hours, and the Altitude of the Sun is taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (that is, the Pole being between the Sun and the Zenith, then 180 — $Z \times AE = L$ (N or S as the Pole is.) See Fig. I.

Fig. I.



METHOD II.

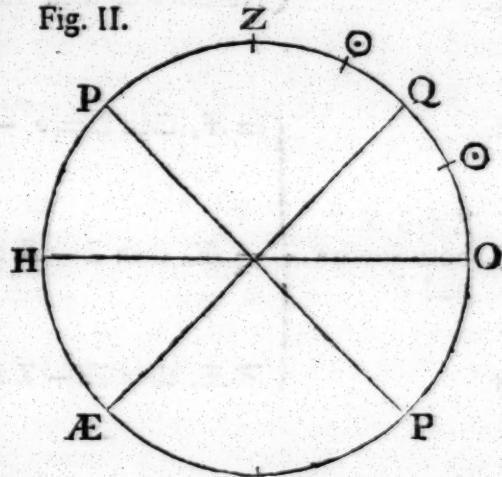
1. If the Sun's Declination be towards the Elevated Pole, subtract it from the Meridian Altitude, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I. or II.)

2. If the Place be so near to the Pole, that the Meridian Altitude of the Sun may be taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (as in case the 14th Method I. subtract the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I.)

3. If the Declination of the Sun be towards the depressed Pole, let it be added to the Meridian Altitude, and the Sum is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. II.)

Which Pole is Elevated, may be known by observing what Stars are conspicuous above the Horizon of the Place.

Fig. II.



II. Of finding the Longitude of any Place.

Præcognita.

I. The whole Compass of the Heavens, which is reckon'd to be 360 Degrees, passes from East to West through the Meridian of any Place in 24 Hours, and consequently by proportion 15 Degrees pass in one hour, one Degree in 4 minutes of an hour, &c.

II. The

II. The Longitude of any Place (being the Distance of its Meridian from the First Meridian, which in the Tables and Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of London,) is found, by finding the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point of the Heavens or any Celestial Body to one Meridian and to the other. For the Difference of Time turn'd into Degrees according to the Proportion mention'd in *Pracogn. I.* is the Longitude.

III. If the Celestial Body comes sooner or earlier to the First Meridian, than it does to the Meridian of the Place whose Longitude is sought, then that Place lies in Western Longitude; 2. If later, then in Eastern.

Now the Difference of Time, between the coming of any Celestial Body to the First Meridian, and to the Meridian of any other Place, and consequently the Longitude of that other Place, is found out by these following Methods.

METHOD I.

To find the Longitude of a Place by an Eclipse of the Moon.

By a Clock duly rectified, observe at what time the Moon or any remarkable Spot thereof enters into or comes out of the Shade of the Earth, and compare the Time when any of these Circumstances happen at the Place where you make the Observation, with the Time of their happening at the First Meridian, the Difference between these two Times being turn'd into Degrees and Minutes, is by *Pracogn. II.* the Longitude sought.

METHOD II.

To find the Longitude of a Place by the Satellites of Jupiter.

By a Clock duly rectify'd observe the Time of the Immersion or Emerion of any of the said Satellites, which being compar'd with the Time of Immersion or Emerion of the same Satelles at the First Meridian, the Difference of Time reduced into Degrees gives the Longitude Sought.

METHOD

METHOD III.

To find the Longitude of any Place by a Clock, or any other Automaton, so contriv'd and made, as to keep the same Uniform, Just, or Regular Motion in all Parts of the Earth.

The Clock being rectify'd to the Time at the First Meridian (or any other Place from whence you depart) shall (if duly attended afterwards) shew in any Part of the World the true Time at the First Meridian (or the Place from whence you departed.) Wherefore having found likewise (either by the Sun's Altitude in the day, or by some Star's Altitude in the night) the true Time at that Place, to which you are come, the Difference between the Time thus found and the Time of the Clock, being converted into Degrees and Minutes, shews the Longitude of the Place where you are.

An Example in respect of Latitude.

The Sun is in 23d. 30'. N. Declination, and is observ'd upon the Meridian to be 62d. high, and S. of the Zenith. What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation? Answer, 51 d. 30'.

For the Example belongs to Case 13 of Method I. wherein $Z + \Delta E = LN$. i. e. 28 d. ($= 90 d. - 62 d = Z$ by *Pracogn. I.*) $\times 23 d. 30' = 51 d. 30'$: And likewise to Case I. of Method the Second, wherein Alt. — Declin. = Comp. of Lat. i. e. 62 d. 00' — 23 d. 30' = 38 d. 30' Compl. of Lat. Therefore 51 d. 30' ($= 90 - 38. 30$) = Lat.

An Example in respect of Longitude.

The beginning or End of an Eclipse of the Moon, the Immersion or Emercion of a Satelles of Jupiter, is observ'd at Vienna to be at eleven at night, at London to be at 52' past nine. What therefore is the Longitude of Vienna from London? Answer 17' Eastward.

For 11 h. 00—9 h. 52—1 h. 8', which by *Pracogn. I.* is equal to 17 d. and by *Pracogn. II.* is the Longitude of the Place, and by *Pracogn. III.* is 2' Eastward.

In like manner the Index of a regular Clock or Automaton rectified to the Meridian at London, and carried to Vienna, would point to 52' past nine, when the Hour of the night being found at Vienna by taking the Altitude of a Star, would be Eleven.

A T A B L E of those Places, whose Latitudes and
Longitudes may be most relied upon.

	Lat.	Long.
Abbeville in France	50° 05'	1° 37'
Agra in the Mogul's Emp.	28° 30'	83° 7' †
Aix in France	43° 31'	5° 12'
Alby in France	43° 44'	1° 19'
Alençon in France	48° 29'	0° 15'
Aleppo in Syria	36° 15'	38° 45'
Alexandria in Ægypt	31° 00'	34° 22' †
Amiens in France	49° 54'	2° 04'
Amsterdam in Holland	52° 21'	4° 40'
Ancona in Italy	43° 54'	14° 02'
Angers in France	47° 27'	0° 56' W
Antibe in France	43° 34'	6° 55'
Antwerp in Flanders	51° 10'	4° 15'
Archangel in Muscovy	64° 30'	
Arles in France	43° 34'	4° 12'
Arras in Artois	50° 16'	2° 32'
Athens in Turkey	38° 5'	25° 22'
Augsburg in Germany	48° 24'	11° 0'
Avignon in France	43° 51'	4° 23'
Autun in Burgundy	46° 48'	4° 2'
Aux in France	47° 35'	3° 15'
Baieux in Normandy	49° 16'	0° 55'
Barcelona in Spain	41° 26'	1° 07'
Basil in Switzerland	47° 40'	7° 55'
Batavia in Java, in the East Indies	6° 15' S	100° 44' †
Bayonne in France	43° 30'	1° 41' W
Beauvais in France	49° 24'	1° 49' †
Bengal in the East Indies	21° 56'	95° 7'
Bergamo in Italy	45° 43'	9° 45'
Besançon in France	47° 18'	6° 17'
Blois in France	47° 35'	0° 57'
Bologne in Picardy	50° 44'	1° 22'
Bologna in Italy	44° 30'	11° 37'
Bourdeaux in France	44° 50'	0° 45' W
Brandenburg in Germany	52° 16'	13° 7'
Brest in France	48° 22'	4° 45' W
Brunswick in Germany	52° 15'	9° 45'
Brussels in the Netherlands	50° 48'	4° 15'
Buda in Hungary	47° 46'	20° 0' Cadiz

A Table of Latitudes

	Lat.	Long.
Cadiz in Spain	36° 16'	7° 35' W
Caen in France	49° 10'	0° 37' W
Calais in France	50° 56'	1° 35'
Camboia in the East Indies	11° 20'	104° 0' †
Cambray in the Netherlands	50° 11'	3° 10'
Candia in the Isle of Candie	34° 40'	28° 37' †
Caors or Cahors in France	44° 30'	0° 30'
Cape Corientes in Mexico or New Spain	20° 28'	128° 50' W
Cape of Good Hope in Africk	34° 15' S	17° 00'
Cape Verde in Africk	14° 43'	17° 22'
Cairo in Egypt	29° 50'	35° 7' †
Challon in France	46° 45'	4° 52'
Chartres in France	48° 30'	1° 21' W
Cherbourg in France	49° 38'	1° 52' W
Clermont in France	45° 51'	2° 52'
Cologne in Germany	50° 50'	7° 7'
Compostella in Spain	42° 58'	9° 52' W
Constance in Normandy	49° 6'	1° 51' W
Constantinople in Turkey	41° 6'	31° 30'
Copenhagen in Denmark	55° 40'	12° 32'
Cracow in Poland	50° 10'	20° 7'
Cusco in Peru	12° 25' S	73° 52' †
Dantzick in Prussia	54° 22'	18° 52'
Dieppe in France	49° 56'	0° 57' W
Dijon in France	47° 20'	4° 57'
Dublin in Ireland	53° 11'	7° 37' W
Dunkirk in the Netherlands	51° 1'	2° 6'
Edenburg in Scotland	55° 47'	2° 57' W
Embrun in France	44° 30'	6° 52'
Evreux in France	49° 00'	0° 55' W
Fez in Africk	33° 10'	6° 7' W
Ferrara in Italy	44° 54'	11° 52'
Florence in Italy	43° 41'	11° 45'
Francfort on the Main in Germany	50° 4'	9° 0'
Ferro Isle among the Canaries	28° 5'	18° 22' W
Gaunt or Ghent in the Netherlands	51° 1'	3° 37'
Geneva in Switzerland	46° 22'	6° 27'
Genoua in Italy	44° 27'	9° 37' †
Goa in the East Indies	15° 30'	72° 7'
Grenoble in France	45° 16'	6° 22' W
Havre de Grace in France	49° 31'	0° 2'
Hamburg in Germany	53° 41'	10° 22'
Heidelberg in Germany	49° 20'	8° 52'
St. Helens Isle	15° 55' S	7° 0' W
Langres in France	47° 45'	5° 22'
Laon in France	49° 31'	3° 27'
Liege in Germany	50° 40'	5° 52'
Lima in Peru	12° 20' S	85° 22' † W
		Limoges

	Lat.	Long.
Limoges in France	45 45	0 56
Lipstick in Germany	51 19	12 15
Lisbon in Portugal	38 40	10 52 W.
Lisieux in France	49 8	0 0
Lisse in the Netherlands	50 33	2 52
Lions in France	45 45	4 57
LONDON	51 32	0 00
Macao in the East Indies	22 13	113 52 †
Madrid in Spain	40 10	3 37 W.
Maeestricht in the Netherlands	50 50	5 40
Malacca in the East Indies	2 42	99 57 †
St. Malo in France	48 36	1 57 W.
Malta in the Isle of Malta	35 40	14 52
Mans in France	48 3	0 5 W.
Mantua in Italy	45 11	10 57
Marseilles in France	43 19	5 15
Martinico Isle in the West Indies	14 44	61 33 † W.
Mayence or Mentz in Germany	50 2	7 57
Meaux in France	48 56	2 41
Messina in Sicily	38 21	16 35
Metz in Lorrain	49 14	6 22
Mexico in the West Indies	20 10	105 22 † W.
Milan in Italy	45 20	9 26
Modena in Italy	44 38	11 13
Montpellier in France	43 36	3 40
Moscow in Muscovy	55 34	38 45
Moulins in France	46 28	3 11
Munchen or Munick in Germany	48 58	11 40
Namur in the Netherlands	50 25	5 5
Nancy in Lorrain	48 39	6 42
Nants in France	47 13	1 45 W.
Naples in Italy	41 5	15 37
Narbon in France	43 15	2 7
Nivers in France	46 54	2 52
Nürimberg in Germany	49 29	11 CO
Olinda in Brasil	7 48 S	34 52 † W.
Orleans in France	47 54	1 40
Ormuz in Persia	27 30	61 30 †
Oxford in England	51 46	1 17 W.
Padua in Italy	45 31	11 7
Paris in France	48 50	2 7
Parma in Italy	44 44	10 35
Pau in France	43 10	0 22 W.
Pequin in China	40 00	117 45 †
Perigueux in France	45 14	0 37
Perpignan in France	42 44	2 22
Poitiers in France	46 34	0 16
Pompelone in Spain	42 52	1 52 W
		Prague

A Table of Latitudes

	Lat.	Long.
Prague in Bohemia	50 40	14 30
Ragus in Dalmatia	42 33	18 25
Ratisbon in Germany	48 59	12 38
Rennes in France	48 3	2 7 W
Rheims <i>ibid.</i>	49 12	3 55
Rhodes in the Isle of Rhodes	37 50	32 47 †
Rochelle in France	46 10	1 27 W
Rodez <i>ibid.</i>	44 10	1 56
Rome in Italy	41 51	12 37
Rotterdam in the United Netherlands	51 55	4 17
Roven in France	49 27	1 55
Saintes <i>ibid.</i>	45 45	2 52 W
Samur in France	47 14	0 38 W
Saragoza in Spain	41 38	0 52 W
Sedan in France	49 46	4 57
Sens <i>ibid.</i>	48 4	3 2
Siam in the East Indies	14 10	100 41 †
Soiffon in France	49 26	3 7
Stockholm in Sweden	59 30	18 22
Syraeuse in Sicily	37 4	15 12
Strasburg in Germany	48 32	7 46
Toledo in Spain	39 46	4 52 W
Toulon in France	43 7	5 42
Toulouse <i>ibid.</i>	43 30	0 27
Tours <i>ibid.</i>	47 23	0 27
Treves or Triers in Germany	49 50	6 37
Troyes in France	48 8	3 55
Tubingen in Germany	48 34	9 7
Turin in Italy	44 50	8 2
Venice in Italy	45 33	12 17
Vennes in France	47 36	2 46 W
Verdun in Lorrain	49 17	5 37
Vienna in Germany	48 22	17 7
Vienne in Dauph.	45 28	5 0
Urbino in Italy	43 53	13 0
Utrecht in the United Netherlands	52 5	4 57
Warsaw in Poland	52 14	21 22

The Latitudes and Longitudes here mention'd are taken from Monsieur Hire's Table (published in *An. Dom. 1687.* in a Book entituled *Tabularum Astronomicalrum pars prima*) the Observations published by the Royal Academy at Paris in 1688, the *Philosophical Transactions*, Mr. Dampier's Voyages, &c. but especially from the former. Now since it would be too tedious, to take notice of all the minute Alterations in respect of Latitude

tude and Longitude, that have been made in the Maps hereunto appertaining, I shall therefore content my self to observe only the greatest and most considerable of them.

And first in respect of Latitude it is to be known, that Constantinople is plac'd by *Sanson* and others in 43 d. Rhodes not quite in 36d. whereas Mr. *Greaves* sometime Professor of Astronomy in *Oxford*, found by Observation the former (see *Phil. Transact.* 152.) to be in 41 d. 6', the latter (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 178) in 37d. 50 m. so that the Extent from North to South of Nato-
lia or Asia Minor is contracted above 3d. in the Maps now published. Again the Latitude of Athens was found by Mr. *Vernon* (see *Wheeler's Travels* page 346.) to be 38 d. 5 m. whereas according to *Sanson*, &c. it is but 37 d. 28. m. So Syracuse in Sicily is placed by *Sanson* somewhat above 36 d. Barcelona in Spain about 40 d. 30 m. whereas according to *Hire's Table* the former is in 37 d. 4 m. the latter in 41 d. 26 m. From which (together with the Alteration of the Coast of France to be seen in the Map of France) the South Coast of Europe, as well as Asia Minor, may be well suppos'd to be generally if not wholly drawn too low in *Sanson's*, &c. Maps. I shall mention but one place more upon the Continent, and that is Fochou in China, which by *Sanson* is placed in 25 d. whereas according to the Observations printed by the Royal *Academy* of Paris in 1688, it is in 92 d. 41 m. As for the Islands, it has been usual to place the third part of the Isle, call'd Iceland or Ifeland over-against Norway, above the Artick Circle, whereas we are inform'd by one who made a considerable stay there, that it lies in a manner wholly below the said Circle.

In respect of Longitude, *Sanson* makes Aleppo 50 d. distant from London Eastward, whereas according to Mr. *Hire's Table* it is not above 43 d. 40 m. and according to the *Phil. Transact.* Numb. 192. still less, viz. about 40 d. Again Guam, one of the Ladrone Isles, is placed by *Sanson* about 164 d. Eastward from London;

whereas according to Mr. *Hire*, it is distant but about 136, and according to Mr. *Dampier's* Account (see Vol. I. p. 288.) but between 103 and 104. From this Isle Guam to Cape Corientes on the S. W. Point of Mexico in America, is reckon'd by *Sanson*, &c. about 77 d. whereas according to the Observations of the Royal Academy of Paris aforemention'd, the Distance from the said Isle (to Cape St. Lucas in California is 100 d. 35 m. and consequently) to Cape Corientes (which by *Sanson* is placed 5 or 6 d. E. of C. Lucas, and therefore so much farther from the Isle Guam) about 105 or 106 d. and according to Mr. *Dampier* (see Vol. I. p. 288.) still further, viz. 125 d. 11 m. Lastly from Cape Corientes Eastward to London are reckon'd by *Sanson* 119 d. which is one or two degrees above the distance according to the Observations aforemention'd, but agreeably to Mr. *Dampier's* Computation (see Vol. I. p. 255.) the Distance is about 127 or 128 d.

From the Longitudes here specified it is evident; that (according to the latest Observations and Calculations made both by Sea and Land) as much of the Terraqueous Globe as lies from London Eastward to the Isle of Guam (that is, most of the Old Continent) is a great deal too much extended in *Sanson's* and other Maps; as much as lies from the Isle of Guam Eastward to Cape Corientes in Mexico (that is, most of the South Sea or Pacifick Ocean) is a great deal too much contracted in the same Maps. As for what lies from Cape Corientes Eastward to London (that is, America and the Atlantick Ocean) according to the Observations of the Academy already cited, it is commonly over reckon'd by two or three minutes, but according to Mr. *Dampier's* Calculation it is under reckon'd about nine or ten minutes. Again, though according to the Modern Observations it is agreed in general, that the South Sea has been hitherto too much contracted, the Old Continent too much extended; yet as to the exact number of Degrees which are under reckon'd in the former, or over reckon'd in the latter, there is a considerable

iderable Diversity to be met with upon comparing these Latest Calculations one with the other. Further it may be observ'd, that the Difference between the Antient and Modern Calculations in this respect generally increases somewhat in proportion to the Distance of Places from these Western Parts of Europe. Thus Rome is distant from London according to *Sanson* about 15 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 12; Aleppo is distant according to *Sanson* about 50 degrees, according to our *Philosophical Transactions* N. 119. about 38; Goa according to *Sanson* about 92 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 72: lastly the Isle of Guam according to *Sanson* about 164 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 137, and according to Mr. *Dampier* about 113. In the first Case the Difference is about 3 degrees, in the second about 12, in the third about 20, and in the last about 27 according to Mr. *Hire*, but 51 according to Mr. *Dampier*. Now upon account of the aforemention'd Diversities even in the latest Calculations, I have not confined my self strictly and wholly to any one of the aforesighted Authors, but have kept such a Proportion as seem'd proper between the Extremities of the different Calculations, especially in determining the Longitudes of the most remote Places, as admitting of greatest Uncertainty. However it was judg'd best to set down in the Table the Latitudes and Longitudes exactly according to the Calculations of the aforementioned Authors only prefixing this Mark (†) to such as were not followed in the Maps. And here it is to be noted further, that in the said Table S. denotes Southern Latitude, W. Western Longitude; Such Latitudes and Longitudes as have no Letter affixt to them, being Northern Latitudes and Eastern Longitudes.

An INDEX of the several Places mention'd in the foregoing Treatise, together with a short Account of what is most remarkable concerning them.

N. B. The Words in Roman Letters are the Present Names,
those in Italick are the Ancient Names, and the Scripture
Names are in Roman Capitals.

A	the Poets Rivers of Hell.
<i>Aballaba</i> , Page 49	<i>Acherontia</i> 73
Abbeville 28, so cal- led as belonging for- merly to the Abbey of St. Riquer.	<i>Acius</i> I. 119
<i>Abdera</i> 82, The In- habitants noted for their Stupidity. Ju- venal.	<i>Acqui</i> 67, 69, noted for its hot Baths.
<i>Abellinum</i> 73	<i>Acroceraunii</i> M. 83, famous for their height.
<i>Abex</i> 143	<i>Actium</i> 80, remarka- ble for the Naval Victory obtain'd by Augustus over M. Antony.
Aberdeen 47, 50	<i>Ad Ansam</i> 48
<i>Abyssinia</i> 140, 143, 145	<i>Adda</i> or <i>Addua</i> 75
<i>Abnoba</i> M. 64	<i>Adel</i> 143
<i>Abo</i> 94	<i>Aden</i> 119
<i>Abonne</i> 48	<i>Adige, Athefis</i> 75
<i>Aborigines</i> 70	<i>Ad pontem</i> 49
<i>Abruzzo</i> 68, 72, 73	<i>Adramyttium</i> 115
<i>Abudiacum</i> 63	<i>Adria</i> 70
<i>Abus</i> R. 52	<i>Adriaticum mare</i> 67, 70
<i>Abusena</i> 64	<i>Adriaticus Sinus</i> 67, 76, 83
<i>Abydus</i> 115, 140, fa- mous together with <i>Sestus</i> for the A- mours of Leander and Hero.	<i>Adrianople</i> 77, 82
<i>Abyla</i> 118	ADULLAM 130
<i>Abylene</i> 135	<i>Adurni Portus</i> 48
<i>Acapulco</i> 149	<i>Ædeffa</i> 80
<i>Acarnania</i> 80	<i>Ædui</i> 35
<i>Acerra</i> 73	<i>Ægea</i> 81
<i>Achaia</i> 70, 82	<i>Ægida</i> 70
<i>Achaia propria</i> 79.	<i>Ægina</i> I. 85
<i>Achelous</i> R. 79	<i>Ægyptus</i> 140
<i>Achem</i> 110	<i>Pons Ælii</i> 55
<i>Acheron</i> R. 83, one of	<i>Æmarshia</i> 81, 126
	<i>Æmodes</i> I. 95
	<i>Æmonia</i> 81, 87
	<i>Æmus</i> M. 82, 83
	<i>Ænus</i> 82
	<i>Æolia</i> I. 75
	<i>Æolis</i> 115, 135
	<i>Æquulanum</i> 73
	<i>Æqui</i> 72
	<i>Æsternia</i> 73
	<i>Æsi</i> 69, 72
	<i>Æsis</i> R. ib.
	<i>Æsica</i> 55
	<i>Æstia</i> 92
	<i>Aeth</i> 32
	<i>Æthiopia</i> 127, 140, 143
	<i>Ætinium</i> 81
	<i>Ætna</i> M. 20, 75, fa- mous for its burn- ings.
	<i>Ætolia</i> 80
	<i>Africa</i> 140, superior and inferior.
	<i>Africa propria</i> 141
	<i>Agathyrni</i> 91
	<i>Agelocum</i> 49
	<i>Agen</i> 29
	<i>Agendicum</i> 35
	<i>Aggerhus</i> 94, 98
	<i>Agra</i> 108
	<i>Agram</i> 87
	<i>Agria</i> 86
	<i>Agrigentum</i> 74
	<i>Agyrium</i> ib.
	AJALON 130
	<i>Ajan</i> 143
	<i>Ajazzo</i> 75, 113, 116
	<i>Aichstad</i> 59
	<i>Aire</i> 29
	<i>Aix</i> 30, 34
	<i>Aix la Chapelle, or</i>
	<i>Aken</i>

INDEX.

- Aken** 58, in this City died and was buried Charlemagne, in Anno Domini 814. he being the Rebuilder of it, it is also famous for the League concluded here between France and Spain, in 1668.
Alabanda 115
Aladulia 113, 116
Aland I. 95
Alata Castra 50
Alatrium 72
Alauna 50
Alba longa 72
Alba Fucensis 73
Alba Julia 88
Albania 47, 78, 103, 112
Albano M. 68, 72
Alba Pompeia 69
Alba regalis 86
Albert 29
Albi 29, 67, 69
Albingaunum 69
Abintemelium 69
Albion 19, 40, 53
Albis 61, 64
Alburg 93
Alby 34
Alcala des Henares 22, 24 See **Complutum**
Alcmar 32
Alcidia 27
Alectum 50
Alençon 18
Alemanni 62, from these the Germans are by the French call'd Alemans, and Germany *Alemagne* to this very Day.
Alentajo 23, 25
Aleppo 113, 117, 128
Alria 75
Alefsum 74
Alexandria 112, 115, 140, 144
Algarve 22, 23, 25
Algiers 141
Algidum 72
Aliacmon 84
Alicant 22
Allife 73
Allobroges 34, 38
Almene 80
Almeria 22, 23
Alone 48, 50
Alonis 81
Alpes M. 20, 28, 33, 67, 75
Alpestris 88
Alpheus R. 83
Alpuxaras M. 26
Alface 28, 30, 33, 36, 59, lower and higher.
Alfsum 71
Altinum 70
Altorf 31
Alyda 115
AMALEKITES 132
Amanus M. 118
Amanzirifden 119
Amafia 113, 115
Amazons Country 106, 150
Amazons River 152
Amberg 60
Ambiani 36, 37
Amboglana 49
Amboina 110, noted for the Cruelty of the Dutch against the English there, in 1618.
Ambracia 89
Amedabath 108
Ameria 72
America 147
Amersfort 33
Amiens 28, 36, 37
Amisa 63
Amisus R. 61, 64
Amisus 114
Amiternum 72
AMMON, Father of the AMMONITES 132
Ammon 141
Amorgus I. 85
Ampelus 81
Amphaxitis regio 81
Amphilochi 80
Amphipolis 81
Amfaga R. 141
Amsterdam 19, 32
Amur R. 104, 106
Amycla 79
Anagnia 72
Anah 119
Annanes 71
Anapus 76
Anas 23, 25, 26, 2 River said to have got its Name from its running under Ground for a considerable length, so as to dive like a Duck or Drake; but this is contradicted by others, at least in reference to this present Time.
Anathoth 130
Anatolia 113
Anaunium 69
Anchalites 50, 51
Anchialus 82
Ancona 68, 72
Andalusia 22, 24, 26
Andegavi 35, 37
Anderida 48
Andes M. 151
Andium I. 54
Andomatunum 36
Andriace 116
Andrus I. 54, 85
Angiers 29, 35, 37
Anglesey I. 41, 54
Angli, or Angili 61
Angrivarii 61
Angol

INDEX.

- A**ngola 142
Augoulesme 29
Anguilla I. 151
Angulus 73
Angury 113
Anjou 28, 29, 35, 37
Anien R. 72, 76
Anomium 69
Annobon I. 144
Antandros 115
Antego I. 151
Antemna 72
Antequera 149
Antibbe 30
Anticyra 80
Antigone 80, 81
Antilibanus 118, 136
Antille I. 150
Antiochia 112, 115,
116, 117, 129
Antium 72
Antitaurus M. 118
Antwerp 32
Anxanum 73
Anxur 72
Aouft 67
Apamia 115, 117
Apollonia 81, 82, 117,
141
Appenine M. 20, 71,
Appenzel 31 (75)
Appleby 44, 45
Apsus R. 84
Apt 30
Apulia 70, 73
Apulaches M. 151
Aqua Sextia 34
Aqua Solis 48
Aqua Statielle 69
Aqua Tarbellica 34
Aquila 68, 72, 73
Aquileia 70
Aquinum 87
Aquinum 72. Hence
Thomas Aquinas got
his Surname, it being
his Birth-place.
Aquitania 39
Aquitanicus Oceanus,
ibid.
- Ara Ubiorum* 63
Arabia 103, 119,
122, 127
Aracan 109
Arachosia 103, 112
Arachotus 112
Ara Flavia 63
Aragon 22
ARAM 121
Arar R. 39
ARARAT M. 137
Arausio 34
Arbela 117
Arbia 49
Arbis 112
Arcadia 79
Archangel 95
Ardea 72
Arduenna Sylva 64
Arelate, or Arles 30,
34
Arenacum, or Arn-
heim 37
Arecomici 34
Aretium 71
Arensburg 58
Argentoratum 36
Argia 79
Argos 79, 80
Argolis 84
Arhusen 93
Aria 103, 112
Ariano 73
Ariaspe 112
Aricia 72
Aricinium 49
Arimaspi 92
ARIMATHÆA 134
Ariminum 72
Arklo 53
Armagh 53, famous
for Dr. Usher Arch-
bishop of it.
Armagnac 29
Armalausi 62
Armenia 103, 115,
116, 126
Armentiers 31
Armiro 78
Arnheim 34, 37
- ARNON** R. 132;
137
Arnus 69, 71, 75, 76
Arpi 73
Arpinum 72
Arran 55
Arras 30, 37
Arrabona 87
Arfinoe 140, 141
Artabrum 14
Artanissa 112
Artaxata 116
Artois 28, 30, 32, 37
ARVAD 128
Arverni 35, 37
Arx 72
Arzerum 116
Ascalon 117
Ascania 123
Ascanius R. 118
Acoli 68
Aculum Picenum 73
Aculum Apulum 73
ASHER TRIBE,
131
ASHKENAZ 123
ASHUR 121
Asia major, minor 102
114, 122, *Propria*
102, 115, 135
Affium 72
Asopus R. 84
Asphaltites lacus 139
Affumption 150
Afforus 74
Affyria 103, 116, 121
Asta, or Asti 69
Astigi 25
Astorga 22, 24
Astracan 103, 105
Astures 24
Asturia 22, 25
Asturica 24, or A-
storga.
Asturum juga 25
Astyalea I. 85, 119
Atella 73
Aternus R. 76
Atefe 70
- Athene*,

INDEX.

- Athene*, or Athens, 18, 78, 80, the most celebrated Nursery of Learning among the Ancients.
- Athesis* R. 75
- Athlone* 53
- Athos* M. 83
- Atinum* 72
- Atlanticus Oceanus*, 22, 140
- Atlas* M. 141, 145
- Atmones* 91
- Atrax* 81
- Atrebates* 37, 48, 51
- Atria* 70, 73
- Atri* 68
- Attica*, or *Attis*, 80, 83, 84
- Atuatica* 36
- Ava* 109
- Avanes* 36, 37
- Avaricum* 35
- Aveiro* 23
- Avenio* 34
- Aventicum* 36
- Aufidus* 76. See *Camden*.
- Augusta* 74
- Augsburg* or *Augusta Vindelicorum* 63
- Augusta Pratoria* 69
- Aug. Taurinorum* 69
- Augusta Emerita* 25
- Nemetum* 35 *Sueffionum* 36. *Rauracorum* 36. *Trevirorum* 36. *Veromanduorum* 36.
- Augustobona* 35
- Augustodunum* ibid.
- Augustomagus* 36
- Augustoritum* 34
- Augustow* 89
- Avignon* 30, 34
- Avita* 73
- Aulerii* 35
- Aulis* 80
- Aunis* 28, 29
- Auranches* 28
- Aurea Chersonesus* 109, 120
- Aureus* M. 86
- Ausci* 34, 37
- Ausones* 69, 72
- Ausonia* 67
- Austria* 60, 87
- Auteri* 54
- Autricum* 35
- Autun* 29, 35
- Auvergne* 28, 29, 35, 37
- Aux* 29, 34, 37
- Auxerre* 29
- Auximum* 73
- Axel* 31
- Axelodunum* 50
- Axima* 34
- Axius* 84
- Ayre* 47
- Azoph* 105
- Azore* I. 144
- Azotus* 117
- B
- Babel-Mandel* 104
- Babylonia* 103, 117, 127
- Baccasur* 19, 91
- Bachu* 111
- Batitra* 112
- Battriana* 103, 112
- Badajox* 22, 25
- Baden* 59
- Baden-Durlach* 59
- Badeo* 119
- Batis* R. 24, 25, 26
- Baturia* 25
- Bagacum* 37
- Bagdat* 103, 113
- Bagnaluck* 77
- Bahama* I. 150, 152
- Bahu* 94
- Baje* 73. Famous among the Romans for its Hot Baths,
- and their usual Retreat for Recreation.
- Balbastro* 22
- Baleares* I. 27
- Balsora* 113, 119
- Baltia* I. 98, 99. From whence some have derived the Name of the Baltic Sea.
- Baltick Sea* 57, 58, 90, 101
- Bamberg* 59
- Banatia* 50
- Banda* I. 110
- Bangor* 41, 46
- Bannavenna* 49
- Bantam* 110
- Bar* 32, 89
- Barbada* I. 151
- Barbados* I. 151
- Barbary* 141
- Barca*, or *Barce* 142, 141
- Barcelona* 22
- Bardsey* I. 54
- Bari*, or *Barium* 68, 73
- Barleduc* 31
- Barrow* R. 54
- Bafan* 129, 136
- Bafas* 37
- Basil* 19, 31, 59
- Basilides* 91, 92
- Bastarnae* 61, 91
- Bastia* 19, 75
- Bastogne* 32
- Batavi* 37, 38
- Batavia* 38, 110
- Batavodurum* 37
- Bath* 41, 44, 46, 48
- Bavaria* 60
- Bavay* 37
- Bautzen* 60
- Bayeux* 28
- Bayonne* 29
- Bazas* 29, 34
- Bearn* 28, 29

Beaune

INDEX.

- B**eauchamp 29, 35
Beaujeau 29
Beaumaris 44, 46
Beauvais 29, 36, 37
Bebryces 82
Bedford 43, 46
BEERSHEBAH 130
 133
Beba 25
Breira 23, 25
Belfast 53
Belga 36, 37, 38, 48,
 50
Belgium 37, 38
Belgrade 77, 87
Belitri 72
Belley 29
Bellovacii 36, 37
Belt 101
Belluno, or Bellunum
 63, 67
Bender 112
Beneventum 68, 73
Benin 142
Bengal 108
BENJAMIN TRIBE
 130
Benin 142
Bennones 49
Berenice 141
Berecto 95
Berga 81
Berg 58
Bergamo 67, 71
Bergamum 71
Bergen 94
Bergen op Zoom 32
Bergos I. 98
Berlafina 71
Berigonium 50
Berkshire 41, 43
Berlin 57, the usual
 Residence (in Ger-
 many) of the King
 of Prussia.
Bermudas I. 150
Bern 31
Berræa 117
Berry 28, 29
Berwick 43, 45
Berytus 117
Besançon 30, 36
Besserabia 77, 89
Bessi 82
BETHEL 130
Betiorica I. 55
Bettis 113
Beveland I. 33
Beziers 29, 34
Bialogrod 77
Biafara 142
Bibroci 50, 51
Bielki 95
Bielko 89
Bigerriones 34, 37
Bigoræ 29, 34, 37
Bilboa 22, 24. noted
 for its Steel, and
 Sword-Blades.
Biledulgerid 141, 142
Bingen 59
Bir 113
Birgus R. 53, 54
Biscay 22, 25. Sea of
 Biscay 21, 26
Bisnagar 108
Bisanthe 82
Bistones, a People of
 Thrace 82
Bitaxa 112
Bithynia 114
Bituriges 34, 35
Blatum-bulgium 49
Blenheim 60, famous
 for the late Victory
 obtain'd by the Con-
 federate Armies o-
 ver the French and
 Bavarians.
Bleking 94
Blesium 49
Blitera 34
Blois 29. Here is the
 best French spoken.
Bobbio 67
Bocan Hemerum 142
Bochor 105
Bœotia 80, 83
Bog R. 92
Bohemia 57, 60, 62,
 89
Boiano 68
Boii 35, 62, 71
Boisleduc 32
Boiodurum 64
Boiohemi 62
Boium 80
Bolerium 54
Bolgar 105
Bologna 68, 79
Bolsena 71
Bombay 108
Bombyce 117
Bonium 49
Bonn 59, 63
Bononia 62, 71
Borcovicus 50
Boricus 55
Borneo I. 103, 110
Bornio 31
Borrium 146
Borsippa 117
Borysthenes R. 21, 91,
 92
Bosnia 77, 78, 87
Bosphorus Cimmerius,
 20, 89, 91, *Thraci-*
cus 20, 82
Boston 43, 45, 148
Bothnia 94, 98
Botrys 117
Bovagna 72
Bovianum 73
Bouillon 32
Bovinda 53, 54
Bovium 49
Boulogne 28, 37
Bourbon 28, 29, Re-
 markable for its giv-
 ing Name to the
 Family of the pre-
 sent Kingdom of
 France.
Bourbon I. 144
Bourdeaux 29, 34
Bourg 29
Bourges 29, 35
Boyne

INDEX.

- Boyne R. 54. Celebrated for the Victory gained here by King William III.
BOZRAH 131
 Brabant 32
Braccarii 24
Braccara Augusta 24
 Bracciano 68
Brachmanes 109. The Philosophers and Priests of the Pagan Indi ns.
 Braclaw 89
 Braga 23, 24
Brage 48
 Braganza 23, 24
 Brandenburg 57, 58
Brannodunum 48
Brannonium 49
 Brasil 150. Noted for its Wood of the same Name.
 Brava 143
 Brechin 47
 Brecknock 44, 47
 Breda 32
 Bregenz 63
 Brema 109
 Bremen 58, 63
Bremenium 50
Bremitonacum 49
Bremituracum ibid.
 Brescia, 67. or *Brixia* 71
 Breflaw 60
 Bresse 29, 35
 Bressici 90
 Breft 29, 89, 148
 Bretagne 28, 29, 35
 Briançon 29
 Bridge Town 151
 Brieux 29
Brigantes 49, 53
Brigantia 24
Brigantium 63
 Brill 32
 Brin 60, 63
 Brindisi 68
Brisack 59, 63, in Brisgow.
Brisiacus M 63
 Bristol 41, 44, 45
Britannia 40, 51
 Britain 19, 121
 British Isles 40, 39, 54
 Brixen, or *Brixia* 60, 71
Brixellum 71
 Brovershaven 33
Brovoniacum 55
Bructeri 61
 Bruges 31
Brundifsum 74
 Brunswick 58. famous for its Mum.
 Brussels 19, 32
Brutii 69, 70, 74
 Bualth 47
Bubastis 140
 Buchoreft 88
 Buckingham 43, 46
 Buda 6, 19, 86, 87
Budini 91
Budoris 63
Budua 83
 Budziack 77
Buenos Ayres 150
 Bugia 141
 Bulgaria 77, 83
Bulleum 49
 Burchausen 60
Burdigala 34
 Burgos 22
Burgundiones 61
 Burgundy 28, 29, 35, 36, 57
Burii 62
 Burlach 63
Burrium 49
 Burfa 103, 113, 114
Buthrotum 80
Buxentum 74
Byblus 117
Byzantium 82
Byzya ibid.
- C**
- Cabo de Istria 67, 70
 Cabul 108
 Cadiz I. 27
Cadmus M. 118
Cadurci 34, 37
 Caen 28
Care 71
Casarea L. 55
Casarea 115 *Philippi* 137, 135 *Stratonæ* 117 *Augusta* 24
Casarodunum 35
Casaromagus 36, 48
Casena 72
 Caffa 20, 90, 91
Caffreria 143
 Cagliari 19, 74, 97
Calaris 74
 Cahors 29, 34, 37
 Cajaneburg 94
Cajania ibid.
Cajeta 72
 Cairo 140
 Cairoan 141
Caisung 106
Calabria 68, 70, 74
 Calah 121
 Calais 28
Calaris 74
Calatia 73
Calcaria 49
Caledonia 51
Caledonii 50, 51
Caledonius Oceanus 56
Cales 73
Caletes 36
 Calicut 108
 California I. 143, 151
Callipolis 82
 Calmar 94
Calpe 25, one of *Her-cules's Pillars.*
CALVARIA, M.
 136
 Calverton 148
Calydon 80
Cama-

I N D E X.

- Camalodunum** 48
Camarina 74
Cambay 108
Camberacum 37
Cambodunum 49
Camboja 109
Camboritum 48
Cambray 32, 37
Cambridge 43, 46
Camerinum 72
Camin 57
Caminiec 89, 92
Camirus 118
Campania 69, 73
Campagna di Roma
68, 72
Campechy 149
Campen 33
Campodunum 63
Camul 105
Cana 119, 131
CANAAN 121, 128,
135
Canada R. 148, 152
Cananor 108
Canary I. 144
Candahor 111
Candia I. 19, 78, 85
Candia 110
Cangi 50
Canina 78, 80
Canisfa 86
Canna 73. Famous for
that great Victory
obtain'd by *Hannibal* over the *Romans*,
near the River *Auden-*
dus.
Canonium 48
Canopus 140
Canopicum Oſium 146
Cantabri 24
Cantabricum mare 26
Cante 50
Canterbury 41, 43,
46, 48
Cantii 48
Canton 106
Canvey I. 55
Canusium 73
Cape Finister 20
 — Matapan ibid.
 — Scagen ibid.
 — Vincent ibid.
 — Faro 75
 — Passaro ibid.
 — Massara ibid.
 — Razalgate 103
 — Comorin 103,
110
 — Cory 110
 — Verde Isles 144
 — of Good Hope
143. Verde, Guar-
dafuy 145
 — Antonio, Blanco,
Cotoche, Corrientes,
Florida, Deseada,
Honduras, Nord,
St. Augustin 151
Cape of Victoria, ib.
Cappadocia 106, 114,
115, 126
Capua 68, 73,
Caramania 103, 112,
113, 116
Carbunturigum 50
Cardias 82
Cardiff 47
Cardigan 44, 47
Carmarthen ibid.
Carnarvon 44, 46
Carelia 96
Carelscroon 94
Carentan 28, 35
Caria 84, 115
Caribbana 149, 150
Caribbee I. 150
Caricfergus 53
Carinthia 60, 64, 87
Carini 61
Carellstat 77
Carentan 35
Caria 84
Carlisle 42, 43
CARMEL M. 136
Carnii 69, 70
Carniola 60, 87
Carnutes 35, 37
Carolina 149
Carodunum 92
Carpates M. 87, 89,
92
Carparthus I. 118
Carpetani 24
Carpiani 91
Carra 116, 121
Carrhabia 81
Carsuli 72
Cartagena 22, 24, 149
Carthago 141, 149
Carthago nova 24
Cartris 97
Casal 67
Casan 95, 105
Cascar 105
Cascow 86
Cashel 53
Casilinum 73
Cafinum 72
Caspis 111
Calpian Sea ibid.
Cassandra 81
Cassel 37, 59, 63
Cassiopei 80
Cassiterides I. 54
Castellum Menapiorum
37 *Morinarum* ibid.
Chattorum 63, *Tru-*
entinum 73
Castile 22, 24, 25
Castræ Exploratorum
49
Castræ 64
Castro 68
Castrum novum 72
Castrum Truentinum
73
Castrum Minervæ 74
Cawwin 111
Catalauni 36
Catalonia 22, 27, 30
Catania 74, or *Catena*.
Cataro 78
Catay 106
Cath 105
Catienschlani 48
Cajini

INDEX.

- Catini** 50
Cattegate 101
Caturactonium 49
Caturiges 34
Caturigomagus ibid.
Catzenellebogen 59
Caucasus M. 103, 112,
 137
Cauchi 61
Cauci 53
Caudebec 28
Caulonia 74
Caycus R. 118
Caviones 61
Caystrus R. 118
Cecropia 80
Celebes I. 110, 111
Celena 115
Celidnus 80, 84
Celta 35, 124
Celtiberi 24, 126
Celtici 25
Celtogallia 19, 27
Cenchrea 79
Cenomani 35, 71
Centauri 81
Centrones 34
Centron ibid.
Centum cella 71
Cephalonia or Cephala-
 logna I. 85
Cephaledis 74
Cephissus 83
Ceram I. 110
Cerigo I. 85
Cerilli 74
Cerne I. 143, 144
Cerones 50
Cethius M. 64, 86
Cevennes M. 29, 34,
 38, remarkable for
 the late Insurrection
 of the Camisars.
Ceuta 141
Ceylon 103, 110
Chabres R. 84
Cheronaea 80. The
 Birth-place of Plu-
 tarch.
- Chalcidica Regio** 81
Chalcis 80, 85, 117
Chalcedon 114
Chaldea 117, 131
Challons 29, 36
Chalybes 114, 117
Chambery 30
Chamaisi 61
Champagne 28, 29,
 35, 36
Chaones 80
Charlemont 32
Charleroy ibid.
Charles Town 148,
 149
Charols 29
Chartres 29, 35, 37
Chatti 62
Chattorum Castellum
Chelm 89 (63
Chelmesford 43, 45
Chepstow 45
Cherburg 28
Cherseus R. 117
Cherussi 62
Chester 42, 43, 45
Cheshire ibid.
Chiavenna 31, 69
Chichester 41, 44, 46
Chili 149
Chimæra 78, 118
Chiufi 71
China 103, 105, &c.
Christiana 18, 94
Chius I. 103
Christianople 94
Christianstad ibid.
Chronus R. 93
Cia I. 85
Cicones 82
Cicules ibid.
Cilicia 115, 116
Cilley 60
Cilurnum 47
Cimbri 61, 65
Cimbrica Chersonesus
 18, 97, 20
Cinan 106
Circas 72
- Circum Promontori-**
 um 72
Circassia 105
Circassii 89
Cirenza 68
Cirrha 80
Cirtha 141
Citharon M. 83
Citta di Castello 72
Cittadella 27
Civita Vecchia 68,
 71
Civita di Chieti 68
Ciudad Real 23
Civiones 61
Clagenfurt 60
Clampetia 74
Clanis R. 76
Clare 53
Clavenna 69
Claufsemburg 88
Claufentum 48
Clazomene 82, 115
Clepidavia 92
Clermont 29, 31
Cleves 58
Clusium 71
Clyde R. 52
Cnemides 80
Cnidus 115
Coblentz 59, 63
Confuentes 63. So
 called from its be-
 ing seated upon the
 Conflux of the Rhine
 and the Moselle.
Cochin 108
Cochinchina 109
Cochos I. 154
Cocytus R. 83
Codani 98
Codonania I. 18, 19,
 98, 101
Codanus Sinus 66, 101
Coevorden 34
Cælesyria 117, 118,
 121, 135
Catobrix 25
Cogni 113
- Coimbra**

INDEX.

- C**oimbra 23, or *Coimbrica*, an University in *Portugal*, where were published the Philosophical Works, called *Collegium Conimbricense*.
Coire 31, 63
Colania 50
Coleberg 57
Colchester 43, famous for its Oysters.
Colchis 103, 112
Collatia 72
Coimar 59
Cologne 33, 36, 59
Colonia 48
Colonia Agrippina 36
Colonia Ulpia Trajana 63; 88
Colocza 86
Colophon 115
Columbo 110
Comagene 117
Comania 115, 149
Cambretonium 48
Cominges 29
Como 67
Comoree I. 144
Complutum 24, an University in *Spain*, famous for an Edition of the Bible, thence called *Biblia Complutensia*.
Compostella 22, 149
Compsa 73
Comum or *Como* 71
Concordia 70
Condate 35, 49
Conderacum 49
Condivincum 35
Condom 29
Condora 95
Congo 142
Congavata 49
Conovium ibid.
Connaught 53, 54
Consentia 74
Constance 59
Constantine 141
Constantinople 19, 77, 82
Contessa 78, 84
Convennos I. 55
Conway 46
Conza 68, 73
Coos I. or *Cos* 119
Copenhagen 18, 19, 93
Coporio 96
Cora 72
Corax M. 112
Corypha 85
Corda 50
Cordilleras M. 151
Corduba 22, 25
Cordova 25
Corea 106
Corfinium 73
Corfu I. 85
Corges 34
Coria 50
Corinium 48
Corinthus 79
Corinthiacus sinus 20, 84
Coriondi 54
Coritani 49
Cork 53
Cornabii 49, 50
Cornwall 41, 43
Coro 149
Coromandel 108
Coron 78, 79
Corone ibid.
Corsica I. 19, 75
Cortona 71
Corunna, or the Groyne 22
Cosa 71
Cosenza 68
Cossacks 89
Cotatis 117
Cottia 69
Coventry 41, 44, 46
Coulan 108
Coulour 109
Countances 28
Covorden 33
Courtray 31
Cracow 19, 89, 91
Crapac M. 20, 87, 92
Crathis R. 76
Crema 71
Cremera 76, famous for the Slaughter of the 300 Fabii.
Cremnos 90
Cremona 67, 71
Creones 50
Creta I. 19, 85, 118
Croatia 77, 78, 83, 87
Crociatonum 35
Crococolana 49
Croja 78
Cronslot 96, 97
Cronstad 88
Croto 74
Ctesiphon 117
Cuba I. 150
Cubi 35
Cujavia 89
Culembach 59
Culm 90
Cuma 115
Cumbello 110
Cumberland 42, 43, 45, 154
Cunetio 48
Cuni 112
Curdistan 113
Cures 72
Curetis 80
Curland 90
Curia 50, 63
Curiosolites 35
Cuscow 149
CUSH 121, 127, 132, 138
Custrin 57
Cutilia 72
Cybelo 114
Cyclades I. 85
Cydon I. ibid.
Cyllene 79
Cyllenus M. 83
Cypera 81
Cyprus

INDEX.

Cypris I. 103, 118

Cypela 82

Cyropolis 112

Cyrenaica 141

Cyrene 141

Cyrnus 75, 76

Cyrrha 80

Cyrrus 117

Cyrus R. 112

Cythera 85

Cytinium 80

Cytnus I. 85

Cyzicus 115

Czeremissi, Tartars

95

Czernihow 95

D

Dacia 18, 83, 87,
88, 92

Dagho I. 95

Dalem 32

Dalmatia 78, 83

Dalmenhorst 58

Dalminium 83

Dam 33

Damascus 113, 118,
121, 135. Esteemed
the most ancient City
now in Being in the
World; for we read
that it flourished be-
fore *Abraham*.

Damasia 63

Damiata 140

Dannii 50

DAN Tribe 130

Danmonii 47

Danubius R. 21, 56,
64, 82

Dantzick 90

Danum 49

Dardani 83

Dardanum 115

Darien 147, 149,

Darmstad 59

Darni 53

Dartmouth 43, 46

Dauphin 28, 29, 34,
a Province, giving
its Title to the eld-
est Son of *France*.

Daunia 73

Dax 29, 34

Dea 34

Debir 130

DEDAN 127, 132

Dee R. 52

Delf 32

Delgovitia 49

Delium 80

Delly 103, 108. The
usual Residence of
the Great Mogul.

Delmenhorst 58

Delphi 80. Famous
for its Oracle.

Delus I. 85

Demetrias 81

Denbigh 41, 44

Dendermond 31

Denmark 18, 93

Delseleta 82

Derbent 111

Derby 43, 46

Derventio 49

Dertena 69

Deva 49

Deva R. 52

Devana 50

Deucaledonii 56

Deucaledonius Oceanus
56

Devena 34

Deventer 33

Devonshire 41, 43, 46

Diablinte 35

Diameta 49

Diarbeck 113, 116

Diarbekir 113

Dicaledonii 51

Dictum 49

Die 29, 34

Dieppe 28, 36

Digne 30

Dijon 29

Dillenjen 59

Dimens-land 154

Dinant 58

Dindymene 114

Dindymus 118

Dio Cesarea 115

Diospolis 114

Ditmarsen 58

Diu 108

Divodurum 36

Doburi 48, 51

Dodone 80. Famous
for *Jupiter's Oracle*,
in an Oaken adjoin-
ing Grove.

Doesburg 33

Dofrine-Hills 20, 99

Dol 29

Dolcigno 78, 83

Dole 30

Don R. 17, 21, 90,
91, 92, 95

Dorchester 43, 46,
48

Doris 79, 80, 115

Dort 32. Famous for
a Synod of Divines
held there in 1618
and 1619.

Dover 43, 46, 48

Douay 31

Down 53. Noted for
Bishop *Taylor*.

Drangiana 103, 112

Drave R. 63, 86, 87
93

Drepanum 74

Dresden 57

Drontheim 18, 94

Dryopes 80

Dublin 19, 53

Dubris 48

Duisburg 58

Duiveland I. 33

Dulzibini 62

Dumba I. 55

Dundee 47

Dunemond fort 96

Dunbarton 47

Dungannon 53

Dunkirk

INDEX.

- D**unkirk 28, 31
Dunnagal 53
Dunstable 46
Dunum 54
Durazzo 78, 81
Durham 42, 43, 45
Duringi 61
Durius R. 23, 24, 26
Durlach 59
Durnovaria 48
Durobrive ibid.
Durobrova ibid.
Durocobriva ibid.
Durocornovium ibid.
Durocortorum 36
Duroenum 48
Durolitum ibid.
Durosponte ibid.
Durotriges ibid.
Durovnum ibid.
Dusseldorf 58. The usual Residence of the Elector Palatine.
Great Dwina R. 99
Dwina 21, 93, 95
Dyrrachium 81

E.
East Angles 42
East Saxons ib.
Eblana 53
Eblani ibid.
Eboracum 49. See *York*.
Ebro R. 21, 26, 126.
 See *Iberus*.
Ebrodunum 63
Ebuda I. 55
Eburum 63
Eburvinces 35, 37
Ebusus I. 27
Ecbatana 112, the Capital City of the ancient Medes.
Echinus 81
Ecija 25
Edenburg 47, 50
Edussa 116
EDOM, or the Land of the EDO-
MITES 121, 131, 138
Edones 81, 82
Egnatia 73
Egypt 127, 140
ELAM 120, 122
Elatea 80
Elbe R. 21, 58, 61, 64
Elbing 90
Elcatif 119
Elea 115
Elephantis 140
Eleus 80, 82
Eleusis 80
Eleutherus R. 117
Elis 79
ELISHA I. 125
Elizabeth-Town 148
 149
Elorus R. 76
Elsenore 93
Elvas 23
Elusabarris 34
Ely 41, 43, 46
Elymai 112
Embden 58, 63
Emboli 78, 81
Embrun 29
Ems R. 61, 64
EnchuySEN 32
Ende I. 110
Enghien 32
England 40
Enna 74
Entre-minho-duro
 23, 24
Ephesus 113, 115, 135
EPHRAIM Tribe
 130
Epidaurus 79, 83
Epidamus 81
Epidii 50
Epidium I. 55
Epiphanias 128
Epirus 78, 80, 81, 83
Epoedia 69
Equi 72
Eqmns-tuticus 73
Erdini 53
Erembi 143
Eretum 72
Erfurt 57
Eridanus 75
Erigon 84
Erithan I. 144
Erlaw 86
Erzerum 113
Erymanthus M. 83
Eryx M. 75
Espieres 86
Esseck 87. Is remarkable for its Bridge over the *Drave*, and the adjacent Marshes, with Rails on both Sides and Wooden Towers, built by *Solyman* the Magnificent in 1521. It was so broad, that three Waggon's might go abreast, but 'twas not many Years ago destroy'd for the most Part by the Imperialists.
Efex 40, 41, 42
Estella 22
Estonia 96
Estiae 92
Estiotis 81
Extremadura 22, 23,
 25
Etocetum 49
Etruria 71
Eubœa I. 84, 85
Eudoses 61
Evereux 28, 37
Euganei 69
Evora 23
Eupatorium 91
Euphrates R. 104,
 113, 116, 118, 137
Eureux 35
Euripus 80, 85
Europa

INDEX.

Europa 17, 82
Europas R. 83
Euxinus Pontus 82,
89, 92
Exeter 41, 43, 46,
47
Eysenach 57
EZION GEBER
131

F

Fabiramum 63
Fabrateria 72
Falerii 71
Falmouth 43, 46, 47
Famagosta 118
Fano 72
Fanum Fortuna ibid.
—*Voltumna* 71
Faro 23
Faventia 71
Felsina ibid.
Feltria, or Feltre, 63,
67
Feningia I. 18, 98
Ferden 58
Fero I. 144
Ferentium 72
Ferhabad 111
Ferrara 58
Feurs 29, 35
Fez 141, 142
Fidene 72
Final 67
Finland 94, 96
Firmland 149
Finmark 94
Fonia, or Funen I.
93, 98
Firmum Picenum 73
Five Churches 86
Flanders 28, 31, 37
Flavia Cesariensis 52
Flaviubriga 24
Flensburg 93
Fletio I. 66
Flerus 32. Noted for
a fierce battle fought

there in the late
War.

Flevus Latus 68
Flevum Castellum ib.
Flie-Land 32, 68
Flint 44
Florence 68, 71
Florentia 71
Flores I. 110.
Florida 149
Flushing 33
Fochia 113
Fochieu 106
Foix 28, 29
Fontarabia 22
Forcalquier 30
Forez 29
Formentera I. 27
Formosa 107, 108
Fort S George 108
Fortunata I. 144
Forum Segusiandrum 35
Cornelii 71 *Diuguntorū*
71 *Julii* 70
Liciniī 71
Fossa Corbulonis 65
— *Drusiana* ibid.
Fountainbleau 29, a
famous Palace of
the Kings of France.
France 19, 27, 28
Franche Compte 30
Francford on the O-
der 57. On the Nec-
kar 59
Franconia ibid.
Franeker 33
Fregella 72
Frentani 70, 73
Fretum Britannicum
39, 56 *Gaditanum*
27, *Gallicum* 39,
Herculeum 26, *Mo-
rinorum* 39, *Oceani*
56, *Siculum* 67, 75
Friburg 31, 59
Friesland 32, 33
Frisii majores & mi-
nores 61

O

Frisingen 68
Friuli 70
Frontenac Lake 151
Frusano 72
Fucentis 73
Fucinus Lacus ibid.
Fulginium 72
Fundi ibid.
Funskirken 86
Furstenburg 65

G

Gabala 128
Gabali 34
Gabii 72
Gabrosentum 29
GAD TRIBE 131
Gadeni 50
GADES I. 25
Gaditanum *Fretum*
26
Gaeta 68, 72
Gatuli 142
Galatia 27, 114
Galilee 117, 134
Galloeci 25
Gallana 50
Gallapagos I. 154
Gallatum 49
Galleva 48
Gallia 28, 37, *Narbo-
nensis* 33, 34, *Aquia-
nica* 33, 34, *Celtica* or
Lugdunensis 33, 34,
35, *Belgica* 33, 36,
37, 38, *Comata*,
Bractata, *Togata*, *I-
talica* 38, 39, 68,
Circumpadana 69,
Transpadana 68,
Transalpina 28, *Cis-
alpina* 28, 69
Galicia 22, 25
Gallicum fretum 39
Gallicum mare ibid.
Gallius Oceanus ibid.
Gallipoli 68, 74, 77,
82

Galloway

INDEX.

- Galloway** 53
Gamala 117
Gangani 54
Gangarida 109
Ganges R. 104, 109
Gap 29
Garamantes 142
Garan 24
GARDEN of EDEN, 120, 138
Garganus M. 76
Garianonum 48
Garumna 21, 33, 38
Gascoigne 29, 34
Gavares 34
Gaul 27
Gaunt or Ghent 31
Gaußanna 49
Gaza 113, 117, 128
Gebenna M. 34, 38
Gedrosia 103, 112
Gelderland 32, 33, 37
Gelders 32, *Gela R.* 76
Geloni 91
Gembloûrs 32
Geneva 31, 34
Genoua 67, or *Genua* 69
GENNESARETH Lake 139
Gennabum 35
Georgi 91
Georgia 103, 112, 127
Gerion 73
GERIZIM M. 136
Germany 18, 19, 28, 36, 56, 61, 86, 124
Oceanus-Germanicus 39, 40, 53, 56, 65
Gerra 119
Gete 83
GESHUR 128
Gibel M. 20
Gibraltar 26
GILBOA, M. 136
GILEAD, M. 136
Gilolo I. 100
Gironne 22
Giula 86
Glacialis Oceanus 101
Glamorganshire 44
Glanquentia 50
Glaris 31
Glascow 47
Glevum 48
Glogaw 60
Gloucester 41, 43, 46
Glotta R. 50, 52, 55
Glückstad 58
Gnefna 89, its *Arch-Bishop* is Primate of Poland, and Administrator of the Kingdom during any *Interregnum*
Gnossus 85, noted for its King Minos
Goa 103, 108,
Gobium Prom. 55
Gobannium 49
Goes 33
Gogatene 127
Golconda 109
Goldingen 90
Gombru 111
GOMER 125, 126
Gomphi 81
Gorcum 32
Goree I. 32
Gorgades I. 143, 144
Gorlitz 60
Gortyna 85,
GOSHEN 128
Gotha 57
Gothi or Guthones 61
See Vandali
Gothini 62
Gothland 94, 95
Gottenburg 94, 148
Gottorp 93
Goude 32
Grace 30
Gradiskia 87
Gracia 18, 78, 79, &c.
Gracia magna 70, 74
propria 78, 79, 84
Gracogallia 114
Grampius M. 52
Gran 86
Granada 22, 24, 25
Gratz 60
Grave 32
Gravisca 71
Great Waradin 86
Greenland 153
Grenoble 29
Grisons 31, 63, 69
Greine or Corunna 22
Grodno 90
Groll 33
Groningen 33
Guam I. 109
Guadalaxara 149
Guadaloup I. 151
Guadalquivir R. 26
Guadiana R. 23, 25, 26 *See Anas*
Guajana 149
Guatimala *Ibid.* 151
Gueret 29
Guernsey I. 41, 55
Guienne 28, 29, 34
Guigvan 35
Guilford 44, 46
Guinea 142 famous for its Gold, and whence the Gold-Coin so call'd takes its Name
Guise 28
Gulph of Cangi 106, of Engia 20, 84, of Lions 39, of Venice 20, 67, 77, of Le-panto 20, 79, 84, of Sidra 145 *See p. 84,* 85, 152
Guntia 63
Gustrow 58
Guta 98, 99
Gylan 111
Gymneha I. 27.

Habi-

INDEX.

H.

Habitancum 50
Haerlein 32
Haerlingen 33
Hagarens 132
Hague 32
Haguenau 59
Hainault 37
Halberstad 58
Halicarnassus 112, famous for its two great Historians, viz. *Herodotus* and *Dionysius Halicarnassus*.
Haly R. 118
Hall 32, 60
Halland 94, 98
Hallifax 45
Ham 58
HAMATH 128
Hamaxobii 91, 92
Hamburg 58, 63
Hampshire 41, 42, 44
Hangcheu 106
Hanover 58
Harderwick 33
Hatlech 46
Harnes 62
Havana 150
HAVILAH 127, 132, 138, 139
Havre de Grace 28
Haynam I. 107
Hebrides I. 55
Hebron 130,
Hecatompylus 112
Hecla M. 20, 94, a burning Mountain like *Aetna*
Hedras I. 54
Heilburn 59
Helena 84
Heliopolis 118
Helicon M. 83, the Seat of the Muses, among the Poets.
Hellas 77, 78, 125
Helium 65

Helmsdal 94
Helos 79
Hellespontus 82
Helvetii 36, 38
Helvi 34
Helvoeteluys 32
Helum R. 104, 106
HENAH 128
Heneti 114
Heniochi 115
Heraclea 74, 82, 114
Herat 111
Herbanum 71
Herculeum Fretum 26
Hercynium Jugum 64
Herculanum 73
Hereford 41, 43, 45
Hermanstad 19, 88
Hermus R. 118
Hermiones 62
Hermunduri 62
Hernici 72
Hertford 43, 46
Heruli 61
Hesperia 23, 66
Hesperides I. 144, noted for their Gardens
Hesse 59, 62
Hexholm 93
Heydelburg 59
Hibernia 19, 51, 53
Hiddekel 137
Hierapolis 117
Hierasus R. 87, 93
Hierichus 117
Hierosolyma ibid. See Jerusalem
Hildesheim 58
Hilleviones 98, 99
Himera 74
Hipponium 74
Hippo regius 141, famous for St. Augustin, its Bishop.
Hirschfeld 59
Hirpini 70, 73
Hirri 92

O 2

Hispanian 108, the Chief City and usual Residence of the present King of *Perſia*
Hispalis 25
Hispania 21, 24, *Citror, Ulterior, Tarraconensis* 23, 24, *Bætica* 24, 25, *Lusitania* 25
Hispaniola I. 150
Hispellum 72
Histonium 73
Hochstet 60, famous for a late Battle. See Blenheim.
Hola M. 94
Hola 19
Holland 31, 32, 37, 38
Holstein 58
Holyhead 46
Honduras Bay 145
HOR Mount 136 famous for Aaron's dying there.
HOREB M. 127, 136, famous for the Promulgation of the Law on it and M. *Sinai*.
Horn 31
Hortanum 71
Hudson's Bay and Straight 148
Hull 44, 45
Hulst 31
Humber R. 52
Hungary 19, 86, 87
Hunnum 55
Huntington 43, 46
Huy 58
Hyantis 80
Hybla M. 75, noted for its Honey.
Hydruntum 74
Hymettus M. 83, famous

INDEX.

- mous for its Honey
and Marble.
- Hypata* 81
- Hyperborea* 99, 100
- Hyperboreus Oceanus*
56, 101
- Hyrcania* 103, 112
- Hyrcanum mare* 104
- I.
- J**ABBOK, R. 137
- Jadera* 83
- Jafa* 113
- Jalysus* 118
- Jamaica* I. 150
- Jambi* 110
- James I. 144, 154
- James Town 149
- Jamnia* 117
- Janna* 78, 81
- Japan I. 103, 107
- Japygium Promontori-
um* 76
- Jasques* 111
- JAVAN** 125
- Java* 103, 110
- Jaxartes* R. 106
- Jazy* 19, 88
- Jazyges* 87, 91
- Iberia Europaea* 18, 19,
21, 23
- *Asiatica* 103, 112,
126
- Ibericum Mare* 27
- Iberus* R. 26, 126
whence Spain is sup-
posed to have got the
Name of Iberia.
- Icaria* 119
- Icarus* I. 84, 85
- Iceland* I. 19, 153
- Iceni* 48
- Iciani* Ibid.
- Iconium* 115
- Ida* M. 118
- Idomena* 81
- Idumea* 117, 133
- Jena 57
- Jerby* 42
- JERICHO** 130
- Jerne* 19, 52, 53
- Jeroflaw* 95
- Jersey* I. 41, 55
- Jerusalem* 113, 130,
134, 136, The chief
City of the Holy
Land, famous for
its Temple, and the
Passion and Resur-
rection of our Savi-
our.
- Iguvium* 72
- Ilium* 115 Whence
Homer's Iliads bor-
row'd their Title.
See *Troja*.
- Illyberis* 25
- Illyipulus* M. 26
- Illyricum* 18, 19, 81,
83, 86
- Imaus* M. 103
- Imbrus* I. 85
- Imola* 71
- Inachus* 83
- Indepore* 110
- India*, or East Indies
103, 108, 120
- Indicum mare* ibid.
- Indostan* ibid.
- Indus* R. 104, 109
- Ingevones* 61
- Ingolstad* 60
- Ingria* 90, 95
- Iniskilling* 53
- Inspruk* 60
- Insubres* 71
- Interamna* 72, 87
- Interamnium* 72, 73
- Iolcus* 81
- Ionia* 115, 125, 135
- Joppa* 117, 134
- JORDAN** R. very
famous in Sacred
History 118, 128,
130, 137
- Joure* M. or *Jura* 39
- Ipswich* 44, 45
- Ireland** I. 40, 51, 52
53
- Iria* 69
- Iris* R. 53, 118
- Ischa Damnoniorum*
47 *Silurum* 49
- Ischalis* 48
- Isauria* 114
- Isinica* 63
- Isle of France* 28, 29,
35, 36
- Isle of Sound*, or
Sunde 111 of St.
Helena, St. *Matthew*,
St. *Thomas*, Cape
Verde 144
- ISHMAELITES**
129, 132
- Ismarus* 82
- Ismenus* 84
- Isnich* 114
- Ispahan* 103, 111
- ISRAEL**, or the
Kingdom of IS-
RAEL 129
- ISSACHAR** Tribe
131
- Iffel* R. 65
- Iffus* 113, 116
- Istevones* 61
- Ister* 63 or the Da-
nube 64, 82, 86, 87
- Istria* 70, 83
- Istropolis* 83
- Isurium* 49
- Italia*, Italy 18, 66,
96
- Ithaca* I. 85 The
Country and King-
dom of *Ulysses*.
- Iturea* 135
- IVAH** 128
- Ivarogrod* 96
- Judaa* 117, 127, 134
- JUDAH**, or the
Kingdom of JU-
DAH 130
- JUDAH** Tribe ib.
- Judenberg* 60

Ivel.

INDEX.

- Ivelchester 48
Iverni, Ivernus 52, 54
Ivernus R. ibid.
Juga Asturum 25
Jubones 62
Juliacum 63
Julia Cesarea 142
Julias 117
Juliers 58, 63
Juliobona 36
Juliobriga 24
Juliomagus 35
Julium Cernicum 70
Iurea 69
 Jutland 20, 57, 60, 93,
 124
Juvarium 64
Juverna 53
- K.
- Kalish 89
 Kalmuck Tartars 105
 Kampten 63
 Kanah R. 131
 Kandolax 95
 Kargapol ibid.
 Kars 113
 Kecio 106
 Kellen 63
 Kerci 91
 Kendal 45
 Kessel 37
 Kent 40, 43, 48
 KIDRON or CE-
 DRON R. 137
 Kexholm 96
 Kiel 58
 Kildare 53
 Kili 77
 Kilkenny 53
 Killallow ibid.
 Kilmore ibid.
 Kingston 44
 Kinu 94
 Kingsale 53
 Kiow 89
KISHON R. 137
 famous in Sacred
 History for the De-
- feat of *Sisera* by *De-*
 borah and *Barak*.
KITTIM or CHIT-
 TIM 125
Knockfargus 53
Kolah 95
Koningsberg 90
Koningsgratz 60
- L.
- Labbana* 161
Laberus 54
Labourd 29
Lacedamon 18, 79.
 The second City of
 old Greece, call'd al-
 so *Sparta*.
Laconia 79
Lactodurum 48
Lacus Brigantius 63,
Fucinus 73 *Verbanus,*
Larius, Setinus, Be-
nacus, Trasimenus 76
Ladoga 96, *Asphal-*
titites 139
Ladrone I. 109
Lavi 72
Lagos 23
La Haca 149
Laholm 94
Lahor 108
Lake of Geneva 21,
 39 *Lough Regith* 54
Maggiore, Como,
Constance 63 *Ifco,*
Garda 21, 76, 146.
 of *Ladoga*, *Onega*
 21, 96. *Parima, Illi-*
nois 151
Lamego 23
Lamentario 72
Lametia 74
Lampsacus 115
Lancashire 43
Lancaster 43, 45
Lanciano 68, 73
Landaff 41, 47
Landen 32. noted
- for a bloody Battel
 in the last War.
Landsroon 94
Landshut 60
Landsperrg 57
Langanum Promontio-
 rium 54
Lango I. 119
Langres 29, 36, 37
Languedoc 28, 29,
 34
Lanuvium 72
Laodicea 115, 118,
 135
Laon 19
Lapitha 81
Lapland 94, 95
La Plata 149. **La Pla-**
 ta R. 152
Lar 111
Laranda 115
Larissa 78, 81
La Roche 32
Larta 78, 80
Latini 72. *Lassa* 105
Latium 67, 69, 70,
 72
Laimus M. 118
Lavatre 49
Laubach 60
Lavinium 72
Launceston 43, 46
Lauriacum 64
Laurentum 72
Läus R. 84
Laus Pompeia 71
Lawenburg 58
Leaoyang 106
Lebadia 80
Lebedus 115
Leeward I. 151
Legeolium 49
Leghorn 68
Leicester 43, 46
Leimster 53
Leipsick 57
Lemanus lacus 39
Lemnos I. 85
Lemberg 89, 92

I N D E X.

- Lemovii* 61
Lena R. 104, 106
Lensick 89
Leon 22
Leonis Castrum 49
Leopolstat 86
Lepanto 78, 80
Leponii 69
Leptis magna & parva 141
Lesbus I. 103, 119
Leftwithiel 43, 47
Lethe 81
Leucarum 49
Leucas I. 85
Leuci 36
Leucopibia 50
Leucathiope 143
Leuctra 80
Leuctrum 79
Leverpool 43, 45
Leutsmeritz 60
Lewarden 33
Lewes 44, 46
Lexobii 35, 37
Leyden 32, 36, See
Lugdunum, a famous
 University in Hol-
 land. 37
Libanus, or LEBA-
 NON 118, 136.
 noted in Sacred Hi-
 story for its Cedars.
Libici 71
Liburnia 83
Libya 128 *Propria* 140,
 141. *Inferior & De-
 ferta* 140, 142
Lichfield 43, 44, 46
Liege 33, 36, 58
Ligeris 34, 39, or
Loire R. *Lignitz* 60
Ligures 69, 70, 76
Liguisticum Mare 76
Lilaa 80
Lille 31
Lilybaum Prom. 75
Lima 149
Limburg 32, 36
Limerick 53, 54
Limoges 29, 34, 37
Limonum 30, 35
Limofin 28, 29, 37
Limoviccs 34, 37
Lincolnshire 43 *Lin-
 coln* 41, 43, 45
Lindum 49, 50
Lindus 118
Lingones 36, 37, 71
Linz 60
Lions 29, 35
Lipara or Lipari I. 75
Lippe or Lipstad 58,
 63
Liris R. 70, 72, 76
Lisbon 23, 25
Lifieux 28, 35, 37
Lissus 83
Liternum 73
Lithuania 89, 90
Little Dwina R. 93
Little Russia 89
Little Tartary 89
Livadia 78
Livonia 89, 96, 99
Llanes 22
Loanda 142
Loango *ibid.*
Loci 74
Locris 80
Lodi 67, 71
Loire R. 21, 34, 35
Lombardy 67. high
 and low 67, 68
Lombes 29
Londinium 5, 19, 48
 or London, 41, 43,
 46
London-derry 53
Longford 53
Long I. 148
Longobardi 61, 67
Longovicum 49
Loo 33. A Palace of
 the late King Wil-
 liam III.
Lorch 64
Loretto 68. Famous
 for a very rich Cha-
 pel dedicated to the
 Virgin Mary.
Lorrain 28, 31, 36, 39
Lovantium 49
Louisiana 149
Louvain 32
*Low-Countries, or
 Netherlands* 32
Lower Rhine 59
LUB or LUBIM 128
Lubeck 58, 63
Lublin 89
Luca 71
Lucani 69, 70, 74
Lucay I 150
Lucayone, *ibid.*
Lucca, 68, 71
Luceni 54
Lucenses 24
Luceria 73
Lucern 31
Lucia I. 144
Lucko 89
Lucon I. 110
Lucus Augusti 24
LUD 121
Ludlow 44, 45
Lugdunum 35, 37.
 The last of these
 being in the Nether-
 lands, is call'd
Lugdunum Batavorum, to distinguish
 it from the other
Lugdunum in France.
Lugii 62
Lugo 24
Luguvallum 49
Luna 71
Luna montes 145
Lunden 58, 94. that
 in Sweden is an
 University, com-
 monly styled in La-
 tin *Londinum Scano-
 rum*, by way of di-
 finition from *Lon-
 dinum* in England.
Lunenburg

INDEX

Lunenburg 58
Luppia 63
Lutatia 60
Lusitani or *Lusitania*
 25
Lutetia 35
 Luxemburg 32, 36
Lycaonia 115
Lycia 116.
Lyctus I. 85
Lydda 134
Lydia 115, 121, 135
 Lynn 43, 45
Lyssimachia 82

M.
Maachak 121
Macassar 110
Macedonia 78, 80, 81,
 82, 125, 135
Macetia 81
Macharus 117
Macholicum 54
Macra R. 69, 71
 Madagascar I. 143
*MADA*I 125, 126
MADIAN or *MI-*
DIAN 127, 132
Madera I. 144
 Madrid 19, 22
Madure 108
Meander 118, a River famous for its many Windings and Turnings.
Madi 82
Maes, or *Maese* R.
 38, 39, 56, 62
Mafia 82, 125
Maestricht 32
Magadoxo 143
Magdeburg 58 Famous for the Ecclesiastical History compil'd there, and call'd
Centuria Magdebur-
genses.
Magellanica 149
Majevinum 48

MAGOG 126
Magos 49
Maglona 49
Maglano 68
Magna 55
Magnesia 81, 115
Maidstone 48
 Maine 28, 29, 35
Main-land I. 150
Majorca I. 27
Maire R. 54
Malabar 108
Malacca 109
Malaga 22
Malaguet 142
Malc 54
Maldive I. 110
Maldon 43, 45
Maleos I. 55
Malestrand 94
Maliapur 108
Malines or *Mechlyn*
 32
Mallus 116
Malmugen 94
Maltha I. 144 Famous for the Order of its Knights.
Malvasia 78
M A N A S S E H
 T R I B E 131
Man I. 42, 54
Manambis 119
Manchester 45
Mancunium 49
Manduessedum 49
Manfredonia 68, 71
Mangis 106
Manhaton I. 148
Manilla I. 110
Mans 29, 35
Mansfield 57
Mantua 67, 71. the Birth-place of Virgil.
Mantinea 79
Maon 27
Marash 113
Marathon 80. Famous for a great

O 4

Battle Fought there between the *Athenians* and *Perians*.
Marcanda 112
 March 58
Marche 28, 29, 35
Marcomanni 62
Margiana 112, 137
Mariadunum 49
Mariana 75
Marianus M. 26
Marienburg 90
Marionis 63
Marlborough 46, 48
Marii 29, one of the French King's Palaces.
Marmorica 141
Marne R. 35, 36
Maronea 82
Marobodus 63
Marpurg 59, 63
Marrubium 73
Marrucini 70, 73
Marsaci or *Marsati* 61
Marseille 30, 34, 39
Marsi 61, 70, 73
Marsigni 62
Martaban 109
Martinico I. 151
Maryland 148
Mascalat 119
Mascat ibid.
Mascon 29
Massagetae 106
Massilia 34
Masulipatan 109
Mataran 110
Matrona 35 or the *Marne*. R. 39
Mattiaci 62
Mattium 63
Maubeuge 32
Maurice I. 144, 154
Mauritania 141, 142
Mauri 127.
Maxima Cesariensis 52
Mayenne 29, 35
Maza

INDEX.

- Maza* 115
Mazara 74
Mazovia 89
Meaco 107
Meaux 29
Mecca 104, 119. the Burying-place of Mahomet the Impostor.
Mecklenburg 58
Media 103, 112
Medina 103, 119. the Birth-place of Mahomet.
Mediolanum or Milan 71
Mediolanum or Santes 34
Mediolanum or Eureux 35
Mediolanum or Meivod 49
Mediomatrices 36
 The Mediterranean Sea 22, 26, 27, 39, 67, 76, 139
Medoflanum 63
Medra 142
Megalopolis 79
Megaris 80
Meine R. 64
Meldorp 58
Meleos I. 55
Melinda 143
Melite I. 144
Melitene 116
Melun 29
Melus I. 85
Memel 90
Memphis, Famous for its Pyramids 140
Menapia, or *Menapii* 37, 53
Mende 29, 34
Mengrelia 112
Menin 31
Mentz 33, 36, 59
Menuthias I. 143
Merida 25
Merioneth 41, 44
 Kingdom of Mercia 42
Mersburg 57
MESHECH 126
Mesembria 82
Mesopotamia 103, 116
Messana 74
Messapia 70, 74
Messenia 79
Messeniacus sinus 84
Messina 74
Messissippi R. 149, 152
Melapontum 74
Metaurus R. 75
Metelin I. 119, 103
Methone 79
Merlin 60
Metz 28, 31, 36
Mevania 72
Mévis I. 151
Mexico 149. Its Gulph 152
Middleburg 33
Middlesex 41, 42
Middletown 148
Midneck 90
Milan 67, 71
Milazzo 113, 115
Miletus 115
Minar I. 111
Mincius or *Mincio* R. 75
Minden 58
Mindanao I. 110
Minius or *Minho* R. 26
Minorca I. 27
Minski 90
Miranda 23
Mirandula 67
Misenum 73
Misitra 78, 79
Misnia 57
Missen ibid.
Mittaw 90
MISRAIM 127, 128
MOAB 132
Mocha 119
Modena 67, 71
Modon 78, 79
Mædi 82
Mænalus M. 83
Mænus R. 62, 64
Mœsia 18, 19, 81, 83, 92, 125
Mogul's Country 103, 108
Moguntiacum 36
Moldavia 19, 87, 88
Molucca I. 110
Moloſſi 80. Famous for their Dogs
Mombaze 143
Mona I. 54
Monaco 67, 69
Monapia I. 54
Monoeda I. ibid.
Mondovi 67
Monmouth 41, 45
Monomotapa 142
Mons 32
Mons Marianus 26
Montfiers 30, 34
Montauban 29
Montelimart ibid.
Montserrat 67
Montgomery 44, 46
Montpelier 29. noted for its excellent Air.
Montreal 74
Moravia 60
Morbium 49
Mordua 95
Morea 29, 73, 78
MORIAH M. 136
Moridunum 47
Morini 37
Morlachia 77
Morocco 141, 142
Mosa R. 39
Mosfonovitz I. 95
Morvedro 24
Mosa 39, 56
Mosambique 143
Moscow 18, 95, 96. chief

INDEX.

- chief City of Muscovy. 126
Moschi 126
 Moselle R. 64
 Mosul 113, 117
 Mscislaw 90
 Mulhausen 59
 Mulucha R. 141
 Munich 60, 63
 Munster 58. Famous for the Treaty of Westphalia, concluded there in 1648.
 Munster, a Province of Ireland 53
 Mungalia 105
 Murcia 22, 24
 Murgis 23
Murus 52
 Muscovy 18, 91, 95, &c.
Mutina 71
Muxa 119
Mycena 79
Myconus I. 85
Mygdonia 81
Myle 74
Myndus 115
Myrmidones 81
Myzia ib. 125
- N.
- Nabathai* 119
 Naerden 32
Nagnata 54
 Naharaim 121
 Namur 32
 Nanchang 106
 Nancy 31, 36
 Nanking 106
Nannates 35, 37
 Nantes 29, 35, 37. noted for its Brandy.
 Naples 68, 72
 Naplouse 113, 117
 Napoli di Malvafia 78, 79. di Romania ibid.
- Nar R. 72, 76
Narbo 33, 34. or *Narbonne* 29, 33, 34
 Narenta 78, 83
Narisci 62
Narnia 72
Narona 83
Narsia 72
Narfinga 108
 Narva 96
Nasamones 142
Nasium 36
 Naffaw 59. Famous for giving Name to the House of which King William III. of England was descended.
 Natolia 113, 114
 Navarre 22, 28, 29
Naulibis 102
 Naumberg 57
Naupactus 80
Nauplia 79
Nauportum 87
Naxus I. 85
Neapolis 73, 82, 117, 141
 Nebo M. 136
 Neckar R. 62, 64
 Negroland 142
 Negropont I. 85
 Nellenberg 59
Nematus 34
Nemea 79
Nemetacum 37
Nemetes 36
Neocesarea 115
 Nepantan 108
Nepete 71
N E P T H A L I M
 Tribe 131
Nerigon I. 98
Neritum 74
Nervii 37
Nesactium 70
Nessus 83
 Netherlands 28, 31, 36
- Netum* 74
 Neva R. 96
 Nevers 29
 Nevis I. 151
Neuri 91
Neustones 61
 New Albany 148
 N. Andalufia 149
 Newark 43, 46
 Newbritain 148
 Newburg 60
 New-Castile 26
 Newcastle 43, 45
 N. Corduba 149
 N. England 148
 Newenden 48
 Newfoundland 150
 N. France 148, 150
 N. Granada 149
 N. Guinea 154
 Newhaufel 86
 New-Holland 154
 N. Jersey 148
 N. London ibid.
 Newmark 88
 N. Mexico 149
 Newport 31
 N. Providence I. 150
 N. Spain 149
 Newstad 60, 88
 New Wales 148
 New York ibid.
 New Zealand 154
Niathones 61
Nicæa 69, 77, 113
 Nicaria I. 119
 Nice 67, 69, 77, 113
 Nicephorium 146
Nicer R. 64
Nicomedia 113, 114
Nicopolis 77, 80, 82, 116
Nicofia 118
Nid R. 53
Nidum 49
Niger R. 143, 145, 146
Nigrita 142
- Niemen

INDEX.

- Niemen R.** 93
Nieper R. 90, 91, 92
Niester R. 91, 92
Nilus R. 127, 128, 146
N meguen 33, 37
Ninus 117
**Ninus, or NINI-
VEH** 121
Niphates M. 118
Niphon I. 107
Nisbis 116
Nisinovgorod 95
Nissa 80, 83
Nismes 29, 34
Nivelle 32
Nivernois 28
NOD 120
Nodius R. 52
Nogent 29
Nota 73
Nomades 91, 93, 119,
141
Nomentum 72
Noph 128
Norba 72
Norgia ibid.
Noreia 64
Norfolk 41, 43
Noricum 18, 64, 57
Normandy 28, 35, 36
Northampton 43, 46
Northumberland 42,
45. its Kingdom, 42
Nortlingen 63
Norway 18, 93, 94, 97
Norwich 41, 43, 45
Noteburg 96, 97
Nottingham 43, 46
Novantes 50
Novara 67, 71
Novaria 71
Novarino 78, 79
Nova Roma 82
Nova Zembla 100,
153
Noviodunum 35
Noviomagus 35, 36,
37, 48
Novogorod 95
Novogrodeck 90
Nubia or Nabii 140,
142
Neuceria Camellaria
72, 73
Nuitones 61
Numantia 24. Fa-
mous for holding
out a long Siege a-
gainst the Romans.
Numidia 141
Nuremberg 59
Nursia 72
Nyburg 93
Nyssa 89, 109

O.
Obdoria 95
Obrach 77
Oslo 19, 94
Oby R. 104, 136, 171
Oceani Insula 65
Ocelis 119
Ocetis I. 35
Ocriculi 72
**Octopiarum Promon-
torium** 54, 56
Oczakow 77
Odensee 93
Oder R. 21, 64
Oderza 70
Odeffus 83
Odryse 82
Oebalia 79
Oeland I. 95
Œnotria 67, 74
Œnus R. 63. or the
Inh 64
Œsel I. 95
Œsus 83
Œta M. 80, 83
Ogio R. 75
Ogygia 80
Okeham 46
Olbia 74, 97
Olchinium 83
Old Castile 24, 25
Oldenburg 58
Oldenfloe 58
Olenacum 49
Olenus 80
Oleron 29
Olicana 49
Olinda 150
Olissipo 25
Olius R. 75
Olite 22
Oliva 90
Olivet M. 136
Olmuz 60, 63
Olympia 79. celebra-
ted for the Ancient
Olympian Games.
Olympus M. 83, 118
Olynthus 81
Onega 96
Onspach or Anspach
59
OPHIR famous for
its Gold in Sacred
History 120, 131
Ophiusa 27
Opitergium 70, 98
Opus 80
Oran 141
Orange 30, 34, no-
ted for having given
Title to the Prin-
ces of Orange.
Orbe 36
Orcades or Orkney I.
55
Orchomenum 80
Ordovices 49
Orenoque R. 152
Oricum 80
Orixa 109
Orleans 28, 29, 35.
which gives Title to
the second Son of
Fra. who is styled
Duke of Orleans 36
Orobii 71
Orentes R. 118
Orospeda M. 26
Orrhea 50
Ortona 73
Oxvieto

INDEX.

- Orvieto 68, 71
Oscela 69
Osci 69
Off 62
Offsmü 35
Ofmo 73
Osnaburg 58
Offa 83
Ostend 31
Oftia 68, 72
Othona 48
Othrys M. 80, 81, 83
Otranto 68, 74
Ostdadini 50
Oudenard 31
Overyssel 33
Overslack I. 32
Oviedo 22
Ovilia 64
Oxford 41, 44, 46,
 148
Oxus R. 106
- P.
- Pachynum Promontori-
um* 75
Pallolus R. 118. famous for its Golden Sands.
Pattyia 82
Paderborn 58
Padua 67, An University celebrated chiefly for the Study of Phyfick.
Padus or Po R. 21,
 68, 69, 75
Peones 81
Pestum 74
Petovium 87
Pegasa 81
Palestina 117, 121,
 128, 133
Palatinate of the Upper and Lower Rhine 57
Palentia 24
Palermo 19, 74
- Pallantia* 24
Palmosa I. 119
Palmyra 118
Palo 71
Palus Maotis 89, 91,
 93, 99
Pampeluna 22, 24
Pampbylia 103, 116
Panama 147, 149, 152
Pandofsa 74
Panisus R. 83
Pannonia 18, 83, 86,
 87
Panormus 74, 80
Panticapeum 91
Panuco 149
Panyasus R. 84
Paphlagonia 110, 123
Paphos I. 118
Paraguay 150
Paraxis 81
Parentium 70
Paria R. 152
Paris 19, 28, 29, 35, 37
Parisi 49
Parisi 35, 37
Parium 115
Parma 67, 71
Parnassus M. 83, celebrated by the Poets for being one of the Seats of *Apollo* and the *Muses*.
Paropamisus 93, 112
Parus I. 84
Parfis 112
Parthenius R. 114,
 118, 123
Partbia 103, 112
Parus I. 85
Passaw 60
Patara 116
Patavium 70
Paterno 72
PATHROS 128
Patiscus R. 87, 93
Patmos I. 85, 119.
Famous for being the place of S John's
- Banishment, where he pen'd his Book of Revelations, there made to him.
Patra 79
Patrica 72
Patruissa 88
Pau 29
Pavia 67, 71
Pax Augusta 25, *Julia* ibid.
Pays des Lands 29, 34
Pedesis R. 72
Pegui 103, 109
Peking 103, 106
Pelasgia 79, 81
Pelasgiotis 81
Peligni 70, 73
Peleus M. 81, 84
Pella 82, famous for the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*, and of his Father *Philip*.
Peloponnesus 20, 78,
 83, 125
Pelorum Promontorium 75
Pelusium 140
Pembroke 44, 47
Peneus R. 83, 84
Pennocrucium 49
Pensylvania 148
Pentapolis 141
Peparetbus I. 85
Perche 28, 29
Perea 117, 121, 134
Perga 116
Pergamus 115, 135
Perigort 29, 34, 37
Periguez 29, 34, 37
Perinthus 82
Perma Weliki 95
Permsky ibid.
Pernambuco 150
Pernaw 96
Peronne 28
Peronicum 82
Perpignan 30
Persepolis

INDEX.

- Persepolis* 112
Persia 103, 111, 120
Perfis 103, 112
Peru 149, famous for its vast quantity of Gold and Gold Mines.
Perugia 68, 71, or *Perusa* 71
Pessinus 114
Pelt 86
Petelia 74
Peterborough 43, 41, 46
Petersburgh 96
Peter waradin 87
Petovium 87
Petra 119
Pettaw 87
Petriana 49
Pesitorii 34, 37
Petuaria 39
Petzora 95
Pence I. 83
Pencetia 73
Pencini 61, 91
Pencesta 83
Pheſtus 81
Pharos I. 144
Pharsalus 81, celebrated for the Battle fought in the adjacent Fields, between Cæsar and Pompey for the Roman Empire.
Phasis 112
Phasis R. ibid.
Philadelphia 115, 135, 148
Philippi 82, 135
Philippine I. 110
Philippopolis 82
Philipsburg 59, formerly call'd Midenheim.
PHILISTINES 128
Phinopolis 82
Phocas 115
- Phocis* 80, 83
Pholae M. 83
Phœnicia 117, 128, 135
Phrygia 115, 123
PHUT 128
Phylaca 81
Piacençá 67, 71
Picardy 28, 36, 37
Picentes 70, 73
Picentini 73
Picenum 70
Picti 51
Picts Wall 52
Pictones 35, 37
Pidna 81
Piedmont 30, 67, 71
Pieria 81
Pignerol 30, 67
Pike of Teneriff 144, 145
Pillaw 90
Pimpla 81
Pindus 80, 81, 83
Pinna 73
Piombino 68, 71
Pise 71, or *Pisa* 68, 71
Pisaurum 72
PISGAH M. 136
Pistidia 114, 116
Pistoria 71
Pistrino 77
Pithon 128, 138
Pityusa I. 27
Placentia 71
Platea 80
Pleuron ibid.
Plescow 95
Plimouth 43, 46, 148
Ploczko 89
Podlachia 89
Podolia ibid.
Pæni 25
Poictiers, Poictou 28, 29, 35, 37
Pola 67, in *Istria* 70
Poland 19, 60, 88, 89, 90. greater and lesser.
- Pollentia* 69
Poleſia 90
Policaſtro 68
Poloczko 90
Pomerania 57
Pomona I. 55
Pompeii 73
Pompeipolis 116
Pompelona 22
Pontes 48
Pondychery 108
Pontoile 29
Pontus 114
Pope's Dominions 68
Populonia 71
Portalegre 23
Portchester 48
Port Louis 29
Porto 23, 68
Porto Bello 149
Porto Rico 150
Port Royal 148, 150
Porto Sancto I. 144
Portsmouth 44, 46
Portugal 19, 21, 22, 23
Portus Adurni, Lemanis 48, *Magnus* 48, *Herculis Monaci* 69, *Herculis Liburni* 71, *Gesseriacus* 37
Pofna 89
Poffega 86
Potentia 74
Potidae 81
Potofi 149 famous for its rich Gold-Mines.
Prague 60, 63
Praneste 72
Praſidium 49
Pratentura 52
Pratorium 49
Premillaw 89
Preveſa 80
Presburg 86
Priene 115
Princes I. 144
Principate 68

INDEX.

- | | R. | |
|--|----|---|
| <i>Privernus</i> 72 | | <i>Rhegium, or Reginum</i> 74 |
| <i>Propontis</i> 82 | | <i>Rheims</i> 29 |
| <i>Protolitia</i> 50 | | <i>Rhetiana</i> 83 |
| <i>Provincia Romanorum</i>
or Province 28, 30,
34, 38 | | <i>Rhenus, or Rhine R.</i>
21, 39, 38, 56, 64,
65 |
| <i>Provins</i> 29, noted for
its Roses hence cal-
led Provins-Roses. | | <i>Rhinfeld</i> 59 |
| <i>Pruck R.</i> 60 | | <i>Rhobogdii</i> 53 |
| <i>Pruſia</i> 114 | | <i>Rhodanus</i> 34, or the
Rhine R. 21, 34, 36 |
| <i>Prussia</i> 90, 92, lately
dignity'd with the
Title of a Kingdom. | | <i>Rhodes</i> 29, 118 |
| <i>Prut R.</i> 87, 88, 93 | | <i>Rhodus I.</i> 103 |
| <i>Przecop</i> 90, 91 | | <i>Rhodope M.</i> 83 |
| <i>Pſylli</i> 142 | | <i>Rhaetia</i> 18, 63, 57, 67 |
| <i>Pthiotis</i> 81 | | <i>RIBLAH</i> 128 |
| <i>Pthia</i> ibid. | | <i>Ribodunum</i> 42 |
| <i>Ptolemais</i> 117, 141 | | <i>Rickborough</i> 48 |
| <i>Pullicat</i> 108 | | <i>Ricina I.</i> 55 |
| <i>Puteoli</i> 73 | | <i>Rieti</i> 68, 72 |
| <i>Puy</i> 29, 34 | | <i>Riga</i> 96 |
| <i>Pyle or Porta Ama-
niaca, Cilicia, Sy-
riaca</i> 118 | | <i>Rigia</i> 54 |
| <i>Pylus</i> 79, noted for
old <i>Nefor</i> . | | <i>Rimini</i> 68, 72 |
| <i>Pyreneus M.</i> 20, 28,
33 | | <i>Riphai M.</i> 93, 99 |
| <i>Pyrrhea</i> 81 | | <i>Rifzard I.</i> 96 |
| <i>Pytheum</i> 81 | | <i>Robadunum</i> 63 |
| <i>Pythia</i> 80 | | <i>Rochester</i> 41, 43, 46,
48 |
| Q. | | |
| <i>Quadi</i> 62 | | <i>Rochel</i> 29 |
| <i>Quancheu</i> 106 | | <i>Rodez</i> 34, 37 |
| <i>Quebec</i> 148 | | <i>Rolduck</i> 32 |
| <i>Quentunge R.</i> 104 | | <i>Roma or Rome</i> 18, 68,
72 |
| <i>Quercy</i> 29, 34, 37 | | <i>Romagna</i> 72 |
| <i>Queyang</i> 106 | | <i>Romania</i> 82 |
| <i>Quilia</i> 106 | | <i>Roscommon</i> 53 |
| <i>Quiloa</i> 143 | | <i>Roschild</i> 93 |
| <i>Quimper-Corantin</i>
35 | | <i>Rosetta</i> 140 |
| <i>Quito</i> 149 | | <i>Rosien</i> 90 |
| | | <i>Rossano</i> 68 |
| | | <i>Rostock</i> 58 |
| | | <i>Rotterdam</i> 32 |
| | | <i>Rotomagus, or Rouen</i>
28, 36 |
| | | <i>Rouergne</i> 29, 34 |
| | | <i>Rouſſillon</i> 28, 30 |
| | | <i>Roxolani</i> 91 |
| | | <i>Rubicon R.</i> 69, 75 |
| | | <i>Rugen I.</i> 66 |

Ruzii

INDEX.

- R**egii 61, 66
 Ruremond 32
Rufianum 74
Rufella 71
 Russia 89, 95, is distinguished into the White and Black Russia.
Rufucurium 142
Rutens 34, 37
 Rutland 41, 44
Rutule 72
 Rutinium 49
Rutupia 48 once noted among the Romans for its delicious Oysters.
 Rypen 93
 Ryfwick 30
- S.**
- Saba 119
Sabai ibid.
 Sabini 69, 70, 72
 Sabina 68, 72
 Sabrina 52
 Sacra 106
Saguntus 24, celebrated in the Roman History for their Fidelity to the Romans.
 St. Albans 43, 46
 St. Andrews 47
 St. Asaph 41, 46
 St. Augustin 149
 St. Beverland I. 33
 St. Christopher's 151
 St. David's 41, 47
 St. David's I. 150
 St. David's Point 54, 56
 St. Domingo 150
 St. Edmonsbury 44, 45
 St. Fe 149
 St. Flour 29, 35
- St. George de la Mi-na 142
 St. George's I. 150
 St. German's 43, 150
 St. Helen's I. 144
 St. Jago I. 150
 St. Jago di Compostella 22
 St. Lucia 144
 St. Malo 29
 St. Mary's 148
 St. Maw's 43
 St. Martha 149
 St. Matthew I. 144, 149
 St. Maura 85
 St. Michael 151
 St. Nicholas 95, 144
 St. Omers 30
 St. Palais 29
 St. Papoul ibid.
 St. Peter's Patrimony 68
 St. Pol de Leon 29
 St. Quentin ibid.
 St. Salvador 142, 150
 St. Sebastian 22, 150
 St. Severino 68, 73
 St. Thomas 108, 144
 St. Ubes 23
 St. Vit 60
 Sais 140
 Sala or *Isala* 65
 Salamanca 22 or
 Salamanica 25
 Salamis I. 85, 118
 Salankemen 87
 Salapia 73
 Salassis 69
 Salda 142
 Salentini 74
 Salernum 68, 73. Salerno — an University noted for a small Treatise in Physick, styled *Schola Salernitana*, and dedicated to a King of England.
- Salina 48
 Salisbury 41, 44, 46
 Salle 141
Salmydessus 82
Salona 83
 Salonichi 78, 81
Saltus Catinonensis 26
 Saltzburg 60, 64
 Saluzzo 67
Salyes 34
 Samarcand 105, 112
SAMARIA 117, 130, 134
 Samarobriga 36
Samnium 69, 70, 73
 Samogitia 90, 92
 Samojeda 95, 105
Samosata 117
Samothracia 85
Samus I. 84, 103, 119
Sangarius R. 114, 118
 Santes 29, 34, 37
 Santillana 22
Santoinge 28, 29, 37
Santones 34, 37
Sapinum 73
Saraca 69
Saraceni 119
Saragossa 22, 24
Sardica 82
Sardinia or *Sardo* I. 19, 30, 74
Sardis 113, 115, 135
Sarmatia Europea 18, 64, 87, 89, 99. *Asiatica* 106
Sarnia I. 55
 Sarre 28
Saffari 74
Saffina 72
Saffonus 106
Satala 116
Satalia 113
Saturnia 67, 71
 Saumur 28
Savona 67, 69, 75
 Savoy 28, 30, 34
Savus or *Save* R. 86, 87, 93

INDEX.

- Saxony Upper and Lower** 57
Saxones 61
Saxonum Insula 66
Scabiosa 118
Scagen Cape 20
Sealdis 39, 56
Scamachy 111
Scanderoon 113
Scamander R. 118
Scandia I. 98
Scandinavia 18, 98,
66
Scarabantia 87
Scardona 78, 83
Scarpanto I. 118
Scenita 119
Shafhausen 31
Schalholt 94
Scheld or Escaut R.
39, 56
Shetland 55
Shiwan 111
Scio I. 103, 109
Scodra 83
Sconen 94
Scoti 51, 49
Scotland 40, 47, 52
Scotus 81
Scowen L. 33
Seutari 78, 83, 113
Scylacium 74
Scyllabum ibid.
Scyllaum ibid.
Scyrus I. 85
Scyri 92
Scythia 92, 103, 106
Scythopolis 118
Seaton 47
Sebastia 115, 117
Sebenico 78, 83
Sedan 29
Sedusii 62
Secs 28
Segalauni 34
Segedin 86
Segedunum 50
Segesta 87
Segobriga 24
Segontiaci 50
Segontium 49
Segovia 22
Segusiani 35, 69
Segujianorum Forum
ibid.
Segusio 69
Selevicia 112, 116,
117
Selymbria 81
Selgovie 50
Selinus, 116, or Se-
linuntum 74
Selimbria 82
SEIR M. 131, 136
Semendria 77
Semlin 87
Semones 61
Semer 29
Sena 71
Sena Gallica 71, 72
Senia 83
Sendomir 89
Senlis 29, 36, 37
Senones 35, 37, 69, 71
Sens 29, 35, 37
Sentica 23
Sentinum 72
Senus R. 54
SEPHERVAIM 128
Sepino 73
Septempeda 73
Sequana, or Seyne R.
35, 36, 39
Sequani 36
Seraio 77
Serena 149
Seres 103, 107
Seriphus I. 85
Servia 77, 83, 87
Sestus 82. Celebrated
for the Amours of
Loander and Hero.
Sessa 72
Setines 78
Setuval 25
Severn R. 21, 52
Sevil 22, 25, Noted
for its Oranges
thence call'd ~~Scotia~~
Oranges 150
Seva M. 99
Shannon R. 53, 54
SHEBA 127, 132
Shiras, 141
Shrewsbury 44, 45,
148
Shropshire 41, 42, 43
SHUSHAN 120
Siam 109
Siberia 95, 99, 105
Sicambri 62
Sicania 74
Sicca 141
Sicilia I. 19, 74, 75
Siculi 69
Siculum Mare 76
Sicum 83
Sicyon 79
Sidæ 116
Sidon 117, 128, 139
Sidores 94
Siena 68, 71
Sierra d' Asturias M.
25
Sierra Leona M. 145
Sierra Morina M. 25
Sierra Novada M. 26
Sigan 106
Sigeth 86, 87
Sigdeles I. 54
Signia 72
Silarus R. 76
Silefia 60
Silimnus I. 54 or
Simpus.
Silistria 77
Silly I. 54
Silvanetta 36, 37
Silves 23
Silures 49, 54
Silurnum 50
Silurum I. 54
SIMEON Tribe 130
Simeis R. 118
Sina 103, 107
SINAI M. Famous
for the Law, deli-
vered

INDEX.

- venerated there to Moses 136
 Sinigaglia 71, 72
 Singus 81
 Sinoe 109
 Sinope 113, 114
 Sinus 84
Sinus Arabicus 104,
Codanus 101, *Gangticus*, *Magnus* 104
 SION M. 136, Famous in Sacred History, especially for the Temple of Jerusalem standing on it.
 Sion 31
 Sior 107
 Siphnus I. 85
 Sipontum 73
 Sirad 89
 SIRION M. 136
 Sirmisch 87
Sirmium 87
 Sicilia ibid.
 Sisteron 30
 Siboni 82
 Sicones 98
 Sitomagus 48
 Skalholt 19, 94
 Sky I. 55
 Slavonia 86, 87
 Slego 53
 Sleswick 93
 Sluys 31
 Smolensko 95
 Smyrna 113, 115, 135
 Snowden M. 52
 Soan R. 39
 Soczow 88
 Sodi 72
 Sodor 42
Sogdiana 103, 106
 Soifsons 29, 36, 37
 Soluthurn 31
Solumnum 74
 Solus 116
 Soma M. 20
 Somersetshire 43
 Somerdick 32
 Sophia 77
 Sora 72
 Soraw 60
Sorbiordunum 48
Sostonea 81
 Sound 100
 South-Saxons 42
 Southampton 44, 46, 48
 Southwark 19, 44
 Spain 19, 21, 22, 24
 Spalato 78, 83
 Sparta see Lacedemon 79
 Spene 48
Sperchius R. 84
 Spezza 67
Spina 48
 Spire 36, 59
 Spitsberg 153
Spolegium 72, or Spoleto 68, 72
 Sporades I. 85
 Staden 63
 Stafford 44, 46
Stagira 81. The Birth-place of Aristotle, whence he was Surnamed the Stagirite.
 Stagno 78
 Stampalia I. 119
 Stanford 43, 45
 Stanz 31
 Stargard 59
 State of the Church 68
 States-Isle 154
 Stargard 57
Statio 63
 Stavenger 94, 98
 Steenkirk 32, Famous for the Battle fought near it in the late War.
 Stendal 57
 Stetin ibid.
 Stiria 60, 87
 Stives 78
 Stockholm 7, 18, 94
 Stolpe M. 99
 Straits of Calais or Dover 20
 -- Of Gibraltar 20, 26
 -- Of Magellan, la Maire Bahama 152
 -- Of Messina 67
 Stralfund 57
 Strasburg 30, 36, 59, 60
 Stratonice 115
 Stratos 80
 Straubing 60
 Stromboli 75
 Strongyle I. ibid.
Strymon 78, 81, 82, 84, 135
Stymphalus 79
Stymphalus M. 83
 Suana 71
 Suardones 61
Sublaqueum 72
 Suder ibid.
Sueffa Pometia 72
 -- Aurunca 73
 Sueffones 36, 37
 Suevi 65
Suevicum mare ibid.
Suevus R. 65
 Suez 102, 119, 140
 Suffolk 41, 44
Sulloniata 48
Sulmo 72, the Birth-place of Ovid 73
 Sumatra I. 103, 110
 Summers I. 150
 Sundrio 31
 Suntgow 59
 Surat 108
 Surinam 149
Surrentum 73
 Surrey 40, 42, &c.
 Sus 111
Susa 67, 112, 120
 Sustdal 95
Sufiana 103, 112, 120, 138
 Sussex

INDEX.

- Sussex 40, 42
Sutrium 71
 Swabia 59, 63
 Sweden 18, 94
 Swerin 58
 Switz 31
 Switzerland 19, 28,
 30, 31, 36
Sybaris 74, 75
 StraitsoftheSound 20
 — Dardanelles ib.
 — Caffa ib.
 — Weygatz 100,
 &c. See. 104, 111
 SYENE 128, 140
Synada 115
Syracusa 74, 76
Syria 103, 113, 117,
 121
Syrites 145

 T.
 Tabago I. 151
 TABOR M. 136
 Tadoussac 148
Tagus, or Tago R.
 21, 26. Celebrated
 among the Ancient
 Poets for its
 Golden Sands.
 Tahphanes 128
 Tayiven 106
 Taizali 50
 Tamara 47 or Tamer-
 ton.
 Tanaita 91
 Tanais R. 17, 89, 91,
 92, 99, 100, 106
 Tanarus R. 75
 Tangermund 63
 Tangier 141, 142
 Tangut 105
 Taphros 91
 Taprobana 103, 110
 Tarantasia 34
 Tarbelli ibid.
 Tarbes 29
 Tarentum, Taranto
 68, 74
 Targovisco 19, 88

 Tarquinii 71
 Tarracina 72
 Tarragon 22
 Tarragon 22, 23
 TARSHISH 125
 Tarsus 116, 125. the
 Birth place of St.
 Paul.
 Tartary 19, the greater
 103, 105. the lesser 90
 Tartessus 25, 125
 Tavira 23
 Taulantii 81
 Tauri 69
 Taurica *Chersonesus*
 20, 91
 Tauris 91, 111
 Taurinum 87
 Tauromenium 74
 Tauroscythe 91
 Taurus M. 15, 103,
 112, 116, 118, 137
 Taus 47 or Tai R. 52
 Taxandri 37
 Tagetes M. 83
 Teanum 73
 Teate 73
 Tectosages 34
 Teflis 103, 112
 Teygea 79
 Tekoah 130
 Tegeste 149
 Telamon 71
 Telezia 73
 Telium 69
 Telmessus 116
 Temeswar 86, 88
 Tempa 74
 Tenedus I. 119
 Teneriff I. 144
 Tenos I. 85
 Tenturi 62
 Tentrya 140
 Teos 115
 Tercera I. 144
 Teredon 117
 Tereste 70
 Terina 74

 Terias R. 76
 Termessus 116
 Terni 72
 Terra firma 149
 Terra del Fuego 154
 Terra di Lavoro 68,
 72, 73
 Terra incognita 100,
 153
 Tervanna 37, or Ter-
 vanne
 Tetuan 141
 Teucturi 62
 Teutoni 98
 Texel I. 32
 Thameſis, or Thames
 R. 21, 52, 55
 Thanatus, or Thanet I.
 55
 Thapsacus 117
 Thasus I. 85
 Theba 80, 81, 140
 Thebais 140
 Theodosia 91
 Thera I. 85
 Therma 114
 Thermodon R. 106, 118
 Thespia 80
 Thesprotii ibid.
 Thessalia 80, 81, 82, 83
 Thessalonica 81
 Theyffe R. 87, 93
 Thibet 105
 Thionville 32
 Thives 78
 Thorn 90
 Thracia 18, 19, 81,
 82, 83
 Thronium 80
 Thule 19, 51, 55
 Thuringia 57, 62
 Thussageta 92
 Thyatira 115, 135
 Thyne 82
 Tiberias 117, 134.
 Sea of Tiberias 139.
 Tyberis, or Tyber R.
 21, 70, 72, 76
 Tibur 72

 Ticinus

INDEX.

- Ticinus R.* 75
Ticinum 71
Tiferni 72
Tigranocerta 116
Tigris 104, 116, 118,
 137
Tillemont 32
Timavus 75
Timor I. 110
Tinda 82
Tingitana 142
Tinnocellum 49
Tipperary 54
Tipra 109
Titul 86
Tivoli 68, 72
Timolus M. 118
Tobol 95
Tockay 86
TOGARMAH 123
Toledo 22, or *Tole-*
tum 24
Tolen I. 33
Toliapis I. 55
Tollentinum 73
Tolosa 34, or *Thou-*
louse 30, 34
Tomi 83. noted for
Ovid's Banishment.
Tongres 36
Tonningen 93
Topiris 82
Torgaw 57
Torna 94
Torone 81
Tortona 67, 69
Toul 28, 31, 36
Toulon 29, 30
Tourain 28, 29, 35, 37
Tournay 31
Tours 29, 35, 37
Toza 82
Trachousitis 135
Trajanopolis 77, 82,
 115
Trajectus 48
Tra los Montes 23,
 24, 25
Tracia Lake 151
Trani 68
Transylvania 19, 77,
 86, 87, 88
Trapezus 115
Travistum 70
Trebia R. 75
Trebigna 78
Trebisond 113, 115
Trebocci 36
Trembowla 89
Tremesen 141
Trent 60, 63
Trent R. 52
Treva 63
Trevaux 29
Trevigio 67, 70
Treviri 36
Treves, or Triers 33,
 36, 59
Triballi 83
Tricassii 35, 37
Tricca 81
Tridentum 63, 69
Trieste 70
Trinacria 74
Trinobantes 48
Trinqueba 108
Tripolis 113, 115,
 117, 141
Triponium 49
Troas 115
Troja ibid. Famous
 for the Ten Years
 Siege laid to it by
 the Greeks and its
 total Destruction,
 which occasion'd
Homer's Iliads and
Virgil's Æneids 125
Troezen 79
Troglodyta 83, 143
Trogmi 123
Troki 90
Trophæa Drusi 63
Troyes 29, 35, 37
Truentus R. 73
Truxillo 149
Tuam 53
TUBAL 126
Tubantes 62
Tubingen 59
Tucca 142
Tugia 36
Tulliam ibid.
Tunes, or Tunis 141
Tungri 36
Tunquin 109
Turca 106
Turcomannia 113,
 116
Turdetani 25
Turduli ibid.
Turigo 36
Turin 69
Turkey 19, 77, 103,
 113
Turones 35, 37
Turris Stratonis 117
Tusca R. 141
Tuscany 67, 68, or
Tuscia 70, 71
Tusculum 72
Twer 95
Tyndaris 74
Tyras R. 91, 93
Tyrol 60, 63, 69
Tyrrhenia 71, 125
Tyrus 117, 128, 135.

V.

- Vaccæ* 24
Vacomagi 50
Vada Sabania 69
Vagniaca 48
Vahalis 65
Valais 31
Val de Viee 24
Valdivia 149
Valence 29, 34
Valencia 22, 24, 27
Valenciennes 32
Valentia 34, 52
Valeria 72, 87
Valkenburg 32
Valladolid 22, 149
Valona 78, 80
Valteline 31

Van

INDEX.

- Van 113
Vandalī 61, famous (together with the *Goths*) for their Incursions and Settlements in the Provinces of the Roman Empire.
 Vannes 29, 35
Vangiones 36
 Varini 61
 Varis 49
Varnica 77, or *Varnia*
 Varus R. 33, 69
Vasates 34, 37
Vasoones 24
Vasio 34, or *Vaison*
 Ubii 36, 62
 Udine 67, 70
 Veer 33
Vectis I. 55
Veturiones 51
 Vedinum 70
 Veji 71
 Velabri 54
 Velay 34
Velacassi 36
Venafrum 73
Vendonum 51
 Vendosime 29
Venedi 91
Veneti 35, 70
 Venezuela 149
Vinicū 53
 Venice 67, 70
 Venlo 32
Venosa 68
Venta Belgarum 48,
Icenorum 48, *Silurum* 49
Venusia 73, or *Venosa*, noted for being the Birth-place of *Horace*.
 Vera-paz 149
Vercelle 71
 Vercelli 67, 71
 Verdun 28, 31
Virginium Promontorium 54
Vergivius Oceanus 56
Verlucio 47
 Vermandois 36, 37
Vernicones 50, 51
Vernomatum 49
Veromandui 36, 37,
 Verona 63, 67, 69
 Versailles 29 the usual Residence of the present French King.
Vertera 49
Verulamium 48
 Veruli 72
Vesonna 34
Vesontio 36
Vestini 70, 73
Vesuvius M. 20, 75, noted for its Burning
Vettones 25
Vetulonii 71
Viadrus R. 61, 64
 Viana 23
Vibisci 34
Vicentia 70, or *Vicenza* 67, 70
 Vittoria 50
Vidogora ibid.
Vidunum 35
Vienna or *Vienne* 29, 34
 Vienna 19, 60. the usual Residence of the late Emperors of Germany 64, 87
 Villach 60
Villa Faustini 48
Villa Real 23
Vindana 35
Vindelicia 18, 57, 63
Vindogladia 48
Vindomara 50
Vindolana 50
Vindoniana 64, 87
Vinovium 49
Vintimiglia 69
Virginia 149
Visapour 108
Vistula R. 56, 64, 89, 93
Visurgis R. 62

Viterbo 68, 71
 Viviers 29
 Ukraine 89
 Ulm 59
 Ulster 53
 Uma 94
Umbria 68, 69, 70, 71, 72
 Umbro R. 70

Underwald 31

Unelli 35

Vocontii 34

Vodena 119

Vodii 54

Vogesus M. 39

Voghera 69

Volaterra 71

Volcano I. 75

Volca 34

Volhinia 89

Vollantium 49

Volsci 72

Volsinii 71

Voluba 47

Volubilis 142

Voluntii 53

Vorganium 35

Upper Rhine 59

Upfal 94

UR 138

Urba 36

Urbinum 68, 72

Urbs vetus 71

Urchoa 117, 138

Uri 31

Uritonium 49

Usbeck 105, 106

Usocona 49

Ustipii 62

Ustiuga 95

Uterini 54

Utica 141

Utina 141

Utrecht 27, 32, 33, 36

Vulcania I. 75

Vulturnus R. 70, 76

UZ 121, 122

Uzella 47

Uzellum 50

Waal

INDEX.

W.

Waal R. 65
 Wagria 58
 Walachia 19, 86, 87,
 88
 Walcourt 32
 Walcherea I. 33
 Waldeck 59
 Wales 40, 84, 46
 Wallingford 48
 Wardborg 94
 Wardhus 94
 Warsaw 99
 Warsaw 19, 89
 Warwick 44, 46
 Waterford 53
 Weissenburg 86
 Weiffenburg 88
 Wells 41, 44, 46, 64
 Welchpool 46
 Weringen I. 66
 Wermminster 48
 Wesel 58
 Weser R. 64
 West-Indies 147
 West Saxons 42
 Westminster 43
 Westmoreland 42, 44
 Westphalia 58, 59,
 noted for its excel-
 lent Bacon.
 Weymouth 43, 46
 Weyfel 58
 Weyssel R. 21, 56,
 64, 93
 Wexford 53
 White Sea 99
 Wiamoco 149
 Wick 47
 Wicklow 53
 Widen 77
 Wight I. 41, 55
 Wihitz 77
 Wilna 90
 Wilton 44
 Wiltshire 40, 44

Winborn 48
 Winchester 41, 44,
 46, 48
 Windaw 90
 Windishmarch 60, 87
 Windsor 43, 56
 Wirchaturia 95
 Wirtemburgh 59
 Wismar 58, 63
 Witepsk 90
 Wittemberg 57
 Vladislau 89
 Wolfenbuttle 58
 Wolferdyke I. 33
 Wolga R. 99, 104,
 106, 171, the big-
 gest in Europe the
 Danube being the
 next. 64, 93
 Wolgast 57
 Wolodimer 95
 Wologda ibid.
 Woodcot 48
 Woodstock 44
 Worcester 41, 44, 46
 Worme I. 31
 Worms 59
 Worotin 95
 Wurtzburg 59
 Wyburg 93, 96
 Wycktedwergfiede
 33, 37

X.

Xalisco 149

Y.

Yarmouth 43, 45
 Yedo 107
 York 42, 43, 45, 49. &c
 famous for being the
 Birth-place of Con-
 stantine the Great,
 the first Christian Ro-
 man Emperour.

Yourkshire ibid.
 Younghall 53
 Ypers 31
 Yuchang 106
 Yvica an Isle 27,
 with a City of the
 same Name.
 Yunnan 106

Z.

Zabach 90, 91
ZABULON Tribe
 131
Zacynthus I. 85
 Zagatay 105, 106
 Zagen 112
 Zancle 74
 Zanguebar 143
 Zamora 23
 Zant I. 85
 Zara 78, 143
 Zara Vecchia 83
Zarmisogatus 88
 Zealand I. 33, 37
 Zeben 88
 Zegna or Zanga 77,
 83
 Zeland I. 93, 98
 Zell 58
 Zeton 78
Zeugma 88, 117
ZION M. See
 SION.
 Znaim 60, 63
 Zoan 128
 Zobah 121
 Zocotora I. 143
 Zolnock 86
 Zug 31, 36
 Zuglia 70
 Zurich 31, 36
 Zurickzee 33
Zurobara 88
 Zutphen 32, 33
 Zuyder-Zee 66
 Zwol 33

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